Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Manuring Corn in the Hill.

There appears to be an increasing feeling among farmers that it is not profitable at the present time to grow corn in Maine. The extremely low price of western corn for two years past has greatly strengthened this opinion. The argument is that there must be a large outlay of labor and manure to secure a good crop of corn, and that this outlay will bring greater returns directed to the production of some other crop, or that the labor itself had better be withheld altogether, and its cost taken to purchase corn.

That the growing of corn by a skillful farmer is not profitable cannot be admitted. With liberal manuring and thorough cultivation, corn can here be raised for a less price than it can be bought, even at the present low prices. That the manure and labor required for a crop of corn, can in many cases be expended in the production of better paying crops there is no doubt; and the value exchanged for corn would purchase more than could have been grown on the same area and with the same outlay. Much would in this case depend upon location.

Another matter worthy of consideration is that we cannot depend upon buying corn at so low a rate for any considerable length of time. Western farmers cannot live by raising "tenent" corn. The consequence will be the area will be greatly reduced; and in case a small yield should be coupled with it, as is quite likely to be the case, since great yields do not follow for many years in succession, the price would be greatly enhanced.

The growing of sweet corn for canning is now an extensive business in this State, and is on the increase. Within convenient reach of a corn factory this is found a better paying crop than yellow corn.

Whatever kind may be grown, the corn stalks for cattle feed is an item of no small importance, as was well proved in the hay famine of 1871.

Thus we may conclude, notwithstanding the tendency alluded to in the first paragraph in this article, that corn of one kind or the other will continue to be an important crop among our farmers.

It has been a prevailing practice—and it still continues to a considerable extent—to depend largely in growing corn, upon the futilizing effects of a shovelful of manure in the hill. This practice has been combatted by some who claim to be progressive farmers, till others, in avoiding a practice somewhat questionable, have fell into an error in practice still greater. Growing corn in Maine is one thing, and growing it in those States having longer seasons and a milder climate, is another thing, and requires a somewhat different practice. A young man who had worked several years on a farm in Massachusetts, and had there practiced growing corn on land with only a broad-cast application of manure, on returning to this State was enthusiastic in the reform he was going to introduce in raising corn. After trying the Massachusetts method for several years, each time with a failure, he wisely came to the conclusion that in Maine corn must be manured in the hill.

The season here is short; autumn frosts come on early, and if corn does not start vigorously in the early part of the season, and continue that growth all through the summer, the frosts will overtake it before it is ripe. Hence the necessity of some futilizer adapted to the purpose being put in the hill where it can hasten the growth. Any broadcast application however liberal, cannot in the early part of the season supply this neccessity.

In addition to the manure spread, a small quantity of some mild compost thoroughly decomposed, should be applied in the hill. The great amount of labor heretofore required when a liberal shovelful was applied to each hill will be in a great measure avoided in the use of only a small quantity, while the effect is even better, provided the amount spread is liberal. If you would have the spears of corn come from the ground green and vigorous, and continue so, it is absolutely necessary that the compost be thoroughly decomposed and well pulverized. Night soil or hen droppings mingled with a goodly supply of fine muck, allowed to lay two or three weeks, and in the meantime thrown over once or twice, will be found excellent for the purpose.

The Season.

Thus far the spring has been what is usually termed a dry one. The great body of snow went off gradually by the sun, the ground absorbing the moisture and becoming completely saturated by it. And notwithstanding the top of the ground is in some places quite dry, there is sufficient moisture to send forth the grass in good shape, and the cool weather being favorable for its growth, it is looking unusually well. We hear some complaints of a "backward season," but this is an old chronic grumble, always prevalent at this time of year, and for which there is not the slighest cause at the present time. There is a greater breadth of wheat already sown in our State this spring than in any one spring for many years previously; our stock has been wintered out in splendid condition, and there is yet a good quantity of old hay in the barns of the farmers. The weather is also favorable for farm work; and on the whole we regard the present indications such as to give the greatest encouragement to the farmer. A steady hand at farm work and hope in the future will bring success at the season's close.

Agricultural Productions of California.

It is only a few years since that California was chiefly important as a mining State, and took low rank as an agricultural State; and yet it is now one of the leading agricultural States in the Union, and has vast agricultural capabilities and resources. The wheat crop of 1872, reached a total value of $25,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than the products of all its mines, and ot wheat, barley, oats, hay, wine, wool, fruit, butter, cheese and hides, the value reached $75,000,000, of which at least $50,000,000 were exported. This has been produced by an agricultural population of only 24,000, or more than $3,000 each. And yet this industry receives none of the aid extended to the mining and stock interest. Capitalists prefer venturing their means in enterprises presenting ten fold greater risks, and which in the aggregate do not yield half so much income.

Some Spring Thoughts.

During the past winter the farmer has had much time for rest, for thought, for reading and other social and intellectual pleasures. The newspapers of the day have kept him informed on matters of news and the affairs of the world, while his own special journals have given him matter for thought, and possibly he may have gathered from them some ideas or suggestions which will in some way influence his operations for the present season. Now that the time for active farm work is at hand and the labors are to be entered upon which will only end with the ingathering of the "latter harvest" late another autumn—may it not be well to enquire if the same round of farm work is to be followed, the same crops cultivated, and the same course pursued as year after year has been the rule in all the past, or if better modes and practices are not to take their places? Are all the arguments that have been put forth during the past year for a change of farm practice to be forgotten now that the work of seed-time is upon us? When farmers admit that a change of the general farming they have been pursuing, would be for their advantage, are they now to set aside these arguments, and by their works follow on in a course they know to be profitless and actually burdensome? Is corn to be grown in Maine, when it can be purchased for less than it costs to raise it? Shall we continue to sell hay and let our famished grass fields cry out for the manure we ought to make to apply to them? Why not, when grass is our main crop, apply the larger part of our farm dressing directly to our mowing fields, as a top dressing, instead of as now to hoed crops? The cheese factories that are this spring starting up in such numbers in various parts of the State show that in one direction at least—and that, one which will put more of our land into grass, and at the same time consume our hay and keep our best manure upon our own fields—the arguments in their favor that have been given in the public journals, are being put into practice and actual trial. We feel sure they will succeed, and we hope the time is not far distant when Maine will produce a part, at least, of the cheese it now consumes. In other directions let a new course of proceedings be instituted in accordance with recognized arguments in their favor, and the opening spring will find our farmers started on a new line of improvement and advancement which if judiciously followed will surely lead to enhanced profits, greater permanent improvements on the farm, and a more rational and easy life for the farmer.

Commercial Fertilizers.

The *Country Gentleman* of the 15th inst., publishes the following letter from Mr. J. B. Lawes, the associate of Dr. J. H. Gilbert of Rothamsted, England, who have for the past thirty years been engaged in the most careful and elaborate experiments in scientific agriculture, and who by their researches have laid the agriculturists of the world under heavy obligations for the results they have made available for their practical benefit. This letter was addressed to Mr. Henry Saltonstall, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agricul ure, in answer to certain questions asked Mr. Lawes by that gentleman. The great value of this letter is in its remarks on the manufacture of superphospate, showing that Charleston phosphate is exported to England, and there made into superphosphate, very much stronger than in America, costing only say five dollars (gold) per ton. According to Mr. Lawes, a better superphosphate than any we now have ought to be sold here for $20 per ton, and a profit realized which should pay the manufacturer handsomely, and it is to this that we wish to call attention. Another strong statement in the letter is that Mr. Lawes calls it a "Summary of his experience and practice for 30 years;" and as such its conclusions may be regarded of great importance to every farmer :—

Letter from Mr. J. B. Lawes.

"Dear Sir: Dr. Gilbert has requested me to answer your letter of the 21st of January, and to inform you that in accordance with your request, I have forwarded to you, through Messrs. Saunders & Co., Liverpool, three tons of Super-Phosphate of Lime. I am very sorry that so much delay has taken place in this matter, but it was found necessary to have the manure packed in casks, and these casks caused delay in the order. I have for some time ceased to be a manufacturer of commercial manure, and therefore, had not the same authority as formerly. The manures I have forwarded to you are made entirely from Charleston Phosphate and Sulphuric Acid. I have selected this substance in preference to our own Phosphate as better to prove to you that you have one of the best Phosphates which the word produces, but also one which can yield a commercial Super-Phosphate cheaper than any other. Charleston Phosphate as imported into this country contains from 57 to 60 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime; when ground and mixed with Sulphuric Acid in the proportion of 100 phosphate to about 80 acid it yields a product of 30 to 33 phosphate rendered soluble, and not more than 3 to 4 per cent. insoluble. In your country the phosphate can be raised at a cost of less than 20s. per ton; the grinding would cost, at the most, 5s. per ton, the acid 50s. per ton—in fact the net cost of the Super-Phosphate ready to pack into bags ought not be more than 40s. per ton of 2240 lbs. and all the phosphoric acid should be rendered soluble except 2 or 3 per cent. As these manures are required for experimental purposes, I beg to offer them to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society without charge, and also the following summary, which may be said to comprise the results ot my experience and practice in regard to artificial manures for the last thirty years.

The only two substances really required in artificial manures, are:—1st. Nitrogen. 2nd. Phosphate of Lime. Nitrogen is useful in three forms: 1st. As Nitric Acid. 2d. As Ammonia. 3d. As organic decomposable matter, yielding Ammonia or Nitric Acid.

Nitrogen is more valuable in the form of nitric acid than it is as ammonia, and ammonia is more valuable than decaying substances yielding it. The best possible manure for all gramineous crops, wheat, barley, maize, oats, sugar cane, rice, pasture, grass, is a mixture of superphosphate of lime and nitrate of soda: 300 lbs. of superphosphate of lime and 275 lbs. of nitrate of soda applied every year to one acre of ordinary English land, has for twenty consecutive years given a produce annually of six quarters of barley; 14 tons of farm-yard dung applied annually over the same period has given the same produce of barley. Superphosphate of lime is a special chemical manufacture which can be made cheaper on a large than on a small scale, and therefore farmers ought to purchase it cheaper than they can make it, but it is better to make up their own compound manures, purchasing their nitrate of soda or salts of ammonia. It is not advisable to sow artificial manure with beans, peas, tares or other leguminous plants. Corn and root crops will take all the artificial manure which the farmer can afford to pay for. Superphosphate of lime should always be placed under the soil, either by drilling or harrowing in when the seed is sown. Nitrate of soda may be sown in the same way, or it may be sown broadcast when the seed is up. The increase in the growth of the cereal crop is much more dependent upon the nitrogen supplied than on the phosphoric acid. Potash is generally found in sufficient quantities in soils and the artificial supply is not required."

Notes on Farmers' Club's.

We have just found in one of our drawers, a report of the concluding meeting of the Franklin County Farmers' Association—an organization composed of the several Farmers' Club's in Franklin county. The meeting was held at Industry, March 20th, and we much regret that the report has been over-looked until now. The forenoon was occupied by a discussion of the means to be taken to renovate our worn out fields, and if their renovation could be made a profitable operation. In the afternoon a lecture was delivered by Virgil L. Craig, Esq., of Farmington, followed by a discussion. The meetings of this Association during the winter have been very interesting and productive of much good, and will be resumed another fall. S. G. Foster, Esq., of Wilton, is Secretary.

The North Brunswick Farmers' Club met at the Hacker School House April 7th, and closed up its winter's work by a grand oyster supper, at which brief and pertinent speeches were made by several members. Previous to final adjournment for the season it elected the following officers: President, Hartwell Little; Vice President, Isaac Hacker; Secretary Geo. P. Simpson; Visiting Committee, William Simpson, P. Snow, Edward Hacker. By this spring election the club really maintains its organization throughout the summer, and the visiting committee will call upon the members sometime during the present season. The plan is one other similar organizations might follow to advantage.

The Industry Farmers' and Mechanics' Club met April 8th, for its concluding meeting for the season. A paper was read by Mrs. A. N. Goodridge, after which there was vocal and instrumental music, and a discussion on steaming food for stock. After the discussion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Morrill; Vice President, Freeman Luce; Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Goodridge; Corr. Secretary, John R. Luce; Treasurer, F. S. Rogers. The club voted to hold a show and fair the coming fall, and adjourned to meet Wednesday Sept. 24th.

The clubs in our State are doing a good work, and although they all adjourn their meetings over the busy season, yet we are glad to know many have vitality enough to get up closing suppers and social entertainments, keep up their organizations and appoint visiting committees to work during the summer season. It shows they are well managed, vigorous and useful.

Seedling Potatoes.

One day last week, we received a box of seedling potatoes from our old-time friend and contributor, John H. Willard, Esq., of Wilton. Mr. Willard writes that he is too old and feeble to contribute anything of use for our columns, but says he still reads the dear old FARMER with interest, and still feels an interest in the agriculture of the State. Our readers will remember his frequent valuable contributions to our columns in years gone by, and will be pleased to learn that although laid aside from active farm duties, he yet retains all his former interest in the cause of improved agriculture and the agencies at work for its advancement in our State. Mr. Willard thus writes concerning the

Brooks' Seedling Potatoes,

which we shall give a fair trial, and report the results :—

"I take the liberty to send you a box of new seedling potatoes, which I think are what we have long been looking for, viz: a kind of field potato, great to yield and good for table use The seed was sent me by a brother-in-law from Vermont, through the mail in 1871. Notwithstanding the drought and grasshoppers that year, the yield was so satisfactory that I took pains to ascertain all about them, and then sent to Vermont for some seed which I distributed among our best farmers. The last season, with us was very bad, owing to excessive wet and heat but they beat everthing in yield except the Early Rose, and equalled them. They were started from seed in 1867, by Jonas Brooks & Son, and are called Brooks' Seedlings, No. 1 and No. 2; No. 1 white, No. 2 red. Both kinds yield abundantly and are good for the table. I think No. 1 will generally yield the most. No 2 I think I prefer to any table potatoe I ever ate. These I send you I raised last year in my old worn out, gravelly gardea, at the rate of 365 bushels to the acre of sound ones. They were struck with blight before fully grown and some were speckled with rot and thrown out. I hope you will accept them and if you have no chance to try them will distribute them among your neighbors. I feel confidence in them and hope it will benefit the farmers of Maine thousands of dollars."

Agriculture of Massachusetts.

We are under obligations to Hon. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, for an early copy of the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board, for the year 1872, a volume of over 600 pages. Among the articles contained in it are the following: Dairy Husbandry, by Harris Lewis; Relations of Botany to Agriculture, by Wm. S. Clarke; Hereditary Influence in the Improvement of Neat Stock, by Dr. Nathan Allen; Farm Law, by F. F. Fay; Injurious and Beneficial Insects, by Prof. A. S. Packard; The Structure and Growth of Domesticated Animals, by Prof. L. Agassiz, besides a number of other essays on practical subjects, reports of discussions, &c. It is a volume full of interesting matter to the agriculturist.

Editorial Notes.

The American Chemist. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 706 Sansom St., at $5.00 per year. In the May number is given—among a large number of other articles—a paper of much practical importance on the Disposal of Animal Refuse.

An announcement of much interest to lovers of fine horses will be found in our advertising columns this week, of the public sale of trotting stock at "Thorndale," Dutchess Co. N. Y., the property of the eminent breeder Mr. Edwin Thorn; at which time thirty head of trotting stock will be offered, consisting of stallions, brood mares and colts, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Alexander's Abdallah and other noted stallions. Catalogues will be sent to any address.

One of our most prominent agriculturists writes us as follows in a private note just at hand: "The present system of selling hay and potatoes without returning to the soil an adequate compensation is sapping the life blood of the soil. Either the dairy or commercial manures must save the State." We can hardly coineide with the last assertion—but think the dairy and the compost heap, will do something towards it.

Attention is called to the advertisment of Slasher, one of the most promising of the get of Gen. Knox, who will make the season at Togus Farm near this city. The terms of service are remarkably low for so valuable an animal and those wishing to improve their breed of horses should take advantage of this opportunity.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Experience in Grape Culture.

In the FARMER of April 5th, "A Constant Reader" inquires for the best mode of training the grape vine &c.

I can give my method of propagating, cultivating and trimming the grape vine, Perhaps others that have had more experience can give better methods. To be successful in grape culture in this uncertain climate, requires some care in selecting a suitable location for vines and some knowledge of their nature and wants. Select a place with a southerly exposure, where they will have all the sun possible, and more especially the morning sun. If your ground is not naturally drained, by all means drain it, for grape vines abhor wet feet. The southerly side of a building or a rock or ledge, are good places for grape vines, provided the soil is suitable. I have three vines growing by the side of a large rock, which are doing nicely. I refer rocks to train grape vines on, they ripen better that way than any other way I have tried. My method of

Setting the Grape Vine

is to dig a trench not less than three feet deep, and four or five feet in width, and placing in the bottom bones, old shoes, boots, sods, filling partly with earth and putting on old yard manure, then finishing up with rich soil. In setting the vine, dig a hole about four inches deep, leaving the middle the highest. Spread the roots out evenly and cover about four inches deep, pressing the earth firmly around the roots.

How to Train.

In training the vine it is not of much importance what the form is, every one that cultivates a grape vine, should choose their own form. I choose the branch form on the side of buildings, where there is room; on rocks no particular form is required. You will have to be governed by the situation in training your vine. If the vine is trained on a trellis, the branch form will answer. The branch form is commenced by training two curves, one to the right and one to the left, in crotch form from the main stock, and using them as the m in branches.

Trimming the Vine.

After the leaves have fallen in November is the best time to trim the vine. Care should be observed in trimming, as the fruiting depends very much on the manner it is trimmed. Young vines should be cut back to two buds the first year, in order that they may take firm root. Now is the time to commence forming the vine. Young beginners are apt to be too sparing of the pruning knife, and suffer too many canes to grow in a young vine. Choose the form you wish to adopt and in pruning cut away all the canes, except those you wish to form the main stalks. After the vine has commenced a vigorous growth, the main branches may be cut back as far as the thriftiness of the vine will allow. All the laterial branches should be cut back every year, leaving only two buds next the main stalk. I trim my vines late in November, and lay them carefully on the ground, and cover slightly with evergreen boughs. Early in the spring put them up in their places. When the buds have grown an inch or more, rub off part, leaving as many as the vine will support and fruit well.

Propagating the Grape—Cuttings and Layers.

I have had no difficulty in propagating the grape from cuttings, excepting the Delaware. When the vines are trimmed select some of the healthiest canes, cut them into pieces with two or three eyes on a piece, bury them in the ground three inches deep, in a secure place, where water does not stand. In the spring when the ground becomes warm and dry, make a bed of rich earth and plant the cuttings in rows in a slanting position, the lower end three inches deep, leaving one bud at the surface of the ground. In this way I have succeeded well in raising grape vines. Cuttings from the Delaware have to be started in hot beds. The better way is to obtain them from layers.

Select the lowest bud on your main stalk, and train it for a layer when it has obtained length enough, bury enough of the vine to cover two buds, leaving the top end out; drive sticks over the vine where buried, so as to keep it firmly in the ground. When it has taken firm root, cut it away from the main stalk. You will soon have a vine suitable to transplant. It is best to cut it away in the fall. Vines if cut in the spring are liable to bleed freely.

Varieties.

Since my vines commenced to bear, I have raised good ripe grapes in open culture every year. The Delaware thus far takes the lead in delicious flavor and productiveness. The Hartford Prolific is early and productive, but lacking flavor. Creveling, fine fruit, early, bunches thin. Iona has ripened but once in four years, fine fruit, not suitable for our climate. The Rumelan and Muscadine have fruited well, fruit good but not equal to the Delaware in flavor. E. PARTRIDGE.

Sandy Point.

For the Maine Farmer.

Pertinent Questions.

1st. Are your friends and farmers plowing half or less than half their usual number of acres?

2d. Are they doubling or trebling the quantity of manure and plowing it in, not putting it in the hill,—for the corn and potatoes are better to have it spread?

3d. Are they not going to double every field and garden crop they are thus dealing with, by so practicing?

4th. Are they not producing this great crop on half the number of acres and at half the cost of labor—beginning with the slow and tedious movement of the ox team and plow?

5th. Are there any old plowed lands laying over from last year? If so let them lie till the proper time for sowing clover, then fallow it until the 25th of August and sow in winter wheat and get 30 bushels per acre. Or turn over the old mowing sward in addition, and get twenty twenty five bushels per acre.

If farmers will practice on these principles this year, their average cultivation will be reduced one-half, their crops kept up, their pastures renewed from old mowing fields, their lands made permanently better and for all time —their forests renewed in many fields, by anxious and diligent care. Then will come the dawn of better days and more prosperous times to the honest New England farmer.

Brooklyn, L. I. HENRY POOR.

For the Maine Farmer.

Orchards near the Sea Coast.

In reply to your enquiry in the FARMER of April 19th, as to the success of raising apples on or near the sea coast, I will answer for this section of our State, that nearly all kinds of apple and pear trees succeed as well in Harpswell and on Mare Point, and even on some of the small islands, in the bay, as they do in the interior of the State. I have seen no orchards in Franklin county more thrifty than those of Messrs. Jordan and Alexander on Harpswell Neck, or the orchards of Messrs. Sheffield, Stanwood, Minot and Ridley on Mare Point—all within a short distance of the sea shore. The Baldwin apple does not grow quite so large with us as it does on the banks of Sandy River, but yields a good crop. Our apple trees are seldom uprooted by heavy winds, as nature provides exposed trees with long and strong roots to withstand heavy winds. The black knot is destructive to our plum trees near the coast. M.

Brunswick.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Curculio Remedy.

Last spring I noticed in an agricultural paper a remedy for the curculio. It was to soak corn cobs in sweetened water till they were well saturated, and hang them on plum trees. I tried the experiment last season and succeeded in raising a fine, sound lot of plums. The cobs should be fastened on the limbs of the tree, half a dozen or more to different limbs, soon after the tree blossoms, and changed as often as the rain soaks out the sweetness in the cobs. When the cobs are removed from the tree they should be burned, to destroy the eggs of the curculio, which are deposited in the cobs. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Value of Commercial Manures.

The question is often asked by the farmers of Maine, "What are the best and cheapest kinds of manures to buy, from which to raise our various crops?" There never was a class of men more humbuged than the farmers of Maine have been by the different fertilizers offered for sale. A few years ago there was a concern in New York, which offered a fertilizer for something like thirty dollars per ton, and there was a large quantity bought in the eastern part of this State, and it proved to be no better than rich loam, worth one dollar per ton. Five years ago a firm in Portland advertised a new fertiliser called Crosdale's Phosphate. One of the agents was in Pembroke in the month of July and wanted to send me some for fall top-dressing, recommending it to be better than a heavy dressing of barn manure. They sent me one hundred and sixty-two dollars worth. I spread on ten hundred pounds, at the rate of five hundred to the acre. I do not think I raised one hundred pounds of hay from the half ton. I also tried it on potatoes and turnips and it proved a complete failure. I sold some to a number of farmers and it proved good for nothing. Now what was it made of? I have understood that it was ground out of a rock from North Carolina. Now if they have no better fertilizer than that I paid for, I don't care for any. I would just say though, if any one wishes for it, we have rocks enough in the eastern part of this State, to supply the rest of the States as long as the world stands. Now we are told that pure bone phosphate is the best dressing that can be procured, but do we get the pure article as it is advertised? I for one say, we do not. There is in it a large proportion of porgy chum, or herring pomace. Now the question arises, if the bone is such a valuable phosphate, why do we want herring pomace mixed with it, when we can get the latter for from ten to twelve dollars per ton in the green state (it shrinks one half in drying)? Why should we have to pay fifty-five or sixty dollars for it in the phosphate? I had a lot of Cumberland Phosphate, also, two barrels of what they call Unammoniated Phosphate. I tried both on potatoes and grass, and could see no difference between the two kinds. Now the argument is you *must have* herring pomace or guano for ammonia. Now if it makes no difference whether the ammonia is in it or not, let us have the bone by itself, and the guano pomace by itself. Phosphate will never pay the farmers of Maine to raise grass with. In this part of the State the cheapest manure to buy for grass or grain, is herring pomace. One-half ton to the acre is enough for grain. If you put on more than that quantity, you will spoil your grain, it will lodge so badly, especially in wet seasons.

Pembroke, May 15th. M. L. WILDER.

For the Maine Farmer.

About Breeding Horses.

Few farmers are able to attend to the breeding and training of trotting horses in a manner to draw out qualities to command prices sufficient to refund the expenses. Trotting and fancy drivers are the style of horses best suited to the sporting and wealthy classes; but should we take less pains to breed the draught and business horse?

Now I want your attention, farmers. Look around you and note the failures in raising trotting horses. We are told we can raise good sized trotters and we do find a very few; but as a breed they are of Arabian blood weighing about nine hundred pounds. There are too many of that kind in Maine. I will venture the assertion that the farmer who works a pair of twelve hundred horses will do one third more work in the same time, than the one who works a small pair. The business horse has been produced by a cross of the thoroughbred running and draught horse, consequently the most of our business horses are all shaped and high boned, caused by the long leap from the race to the draught horse. In order to breed a business animal, choose a horse that has the longest line of back generations, of good size, form, style, trotting action, limbs, feet, and the right disposition. Also by choosing good qualities in the dam, we could have a distinct breed of business horses. There is one step that the farmer is apt to take which proves a failure—that of using small dams to very large horses. The colts if small, are not apt to be fit for driving; if large they often prove coarse and ill shaped. By careful observation, faults on one side can be corrected on the other; also by a like choice in regard to the draught horse in sire and dam, such qualities can be chosen as will soon produce a breed of draught horses in Maine. The trotting stock being fine limbed and nervous, are many of them balky, and being too high spirited for labor, they get ring boned, spavined and string halt, and if a farmer happens to raise a promising colt they seldom get so much for it as for a business or draught horse and these are less liable to accidents.

I do not wish to be understood that the trotting stock is all Arabian blood. Every man knows that is posted, that by breeding very close to the English racer which is nineteen twentieths Arabian, the surer he is of success. HENRY C. HOWARD.

Easton.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Manure Question.

The manure question is continually coming up as manure is the main spring of success in farming. Almost every writer tells us how to double or treble our quantity of manure and in each there is some good thought advanced; but after we have done all that is reasonable to do to produce dressing, there is a deficiency often to be supplied from some other source. My own course has been to tie up my stock nights all summer, as well as the rest of the year, and keep dried muck or some other absorbant constantly on hand to take up all the liquids, thereby making as much bulk of manure in summer as in the same length of time in the winter. I then make up the deficiency with super-phosphate and fish pomace. I am often told that it does not pay to buy these but while I readily admit that the price we pay is often too high in proportion to what we get for the crop when grown, I believe it better to expend some money for these, than to undertake to raise crops without sufficient dressing. J. W. PORTER.

Pembroke.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes on the Season.

The favorable weather and condition of the soil since the snow banks have left us, has been improved by farmers in sowing a much larger breadth of wheat than usual. Most farmers are now having faith that their soil if judiciously managed will give them their bread stuff. With but little help and small funds, we find it best to save labor by sowing more grain and to save a part of the flour bills which have so long been a check on our progress as farmers.

Young fruit trees are looking badly this spring, some are ruined by being girdled by mice, while many have been badly broken and split down with the weight of the snow; and another injury to tender varieties by the unfavorable autumn and winter just passed—some are badly winter-killed. Perhaps from the present condition of our trees we can learn a valuable lesson, that in this part of Maine at least, it is best not to plant many dwarf trees, but to encourage the culture of all hardy varieties of Maine origin, or from other cool localities. T.

Vassalboro'.

For the Maine Farmer.

Queries for Correspondents.

I am now milking a cow that is to calve the first of July, and consequently is nearly dry; which for the past few weeks has troubled me with a collection of the substance and appearance of cream which comes from her teats the first few pressures at each milking. There is nothing about the udder or cow in general that indicates garget, but I have given remedies common to that disease but with poor success. The cow has been a large milker and given very rich milk. The collection is not ropy as is often too high in proportion to what we get for the crop when grown, I believe it better to expend some money for these, than to undertake to raise crops without sufficient dressing. J. W. PORTER.

Pembroke.

For the Maine Farmer.

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Agricultural Intelligence.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farm News and Notes.

Grade Durhams in Piscataquis.

Capt. Leonard Robinson of Foxcroft, has two large high grade Durham cows, mother and daughter, aged 10 and 6 years respectively, which are more than common milch and stock cows and whose last years calves are especially worthy of notice. Junius Brutus, (by Brutus owned by McKechie & Plummer of Dover, who took the first prize at the State Fair last fall) weighed when 15 months old 1202 lbs., and measured 6 ft. 1 in. He is as handsome an animal as can be found. He is now owned by G. F. Dunham of Foxcroft. The heifer is still owned by Mr. Robinson; she measures 5ft. 7in. and weighs 915 lbs., and is as straight and handsome as she is large and thrifty. Piscataquis has now some fine full-blooded bulls of different breeds, and is beginning to show some nice grade stock.

CORRESPONDENT.

Good Calf.

Mr. Elias Seavey of East Troy, has a six year old cow that dropped a calf the 6th of May, that weighed when one half hour old one hundred and twenty pounds. A. HODGDON.

A Good Two Year Old Colt.

To day I weighed a colt two years old this day, raised and own'd by Mr. D. G. Towle of this village, who tipped the beam at 1010 lbs. with nothing but a common bridle. If any one thinks that they can beat him let them come and look him over. D. H. BARTLETT.

Harmony, May 1st.

Sale of Thorough bred Stock.

Levi A. Dow Esq., of Waterville, has sold to W. L. Prince for Cumberland Farmers' Club, of Cumberland Me., the Short Horn bull recently advertised in the FARMER, Prince Harold got by Kennebec Lad 8450, out of Victoria, by Prince Leopold 6057 imp. Victoria by Royal Prince (20,743) &c., &c.

Another Large Egg.

A hen belonging to Mr. E. R. Packard recently laid an egg measuring seven and one-half by eight and one-half inches.

Searsmont. E. P. MAHONEY.

Remedy for Sheep Eating Wool.

In the April 26th number of FARMER, Mr. E. Knowles says he has a sheep which eats the wool off from her sides and he wishes for a remedy. One of my neighbors had a sheep which troubled him in the same way. He steeped some tobacco and washed her sides in it, and it prevented it, but whether it will prove a sure remedy or not I cannot tell.

Mason. A. C. PAINE.

A Note from Southern Somerset.

The snow is not all gone yet; I have seen drifts to-day that are over four feet deep, and it has been only two days since the snow all left back of the house. The ground is very wet and people are generally very late about their work. No seed put into the ground as yet, excepting on some dry sand hill. Grass roots are looking finely, and with timely rains and sunshine there will be a bountiful crop of hay this year. R. A. DAVIS.

South Norridgewock, May 15th.

Note from North Knox.

We are now having a nice rain and fine weather. The past week all hands in this section have been sowing wheat. There is quite a wheat fever this spring. Grass looks finely.

Union, May 11th. N. E. THURSTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Register of Maine Horses.

Names Claimed.

FREDERICK CHARLES. I claim the name of FREDERICK CHARLES for my mahogany bay colt foaled the last of June 1869; got by Gen. Knox; dam Hambletonian, brought from New York by Abner Burrows, Esq., for the purpose of breeding from Knox; her sire by a horse by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by old Paymaster, he by imp. Messenger.

I also claim the following names:

KITTY, for my coal black filly with star in forehead, foaled June 1869; got by Gen. Knox; dam the well know strip face Drew mare, Nellie, formerly owned by C. H. Skinner, Esq.

FLYAWAY, dark brown, with strip in face own sister to Kitty one year younger.

QUEEN VICTORIA, foaled July 1869, coal black; got by Gen. Knox; dam, a very likely mare of Black Hawk descent.

DON PEDRO, foaled last May, color brown; got by Emperor William, by Gen. Knox; blood of dam, unknown. F. R. WEBBER.

St. Albans, April 26th, 1873.

Names Claimed.

I wish to claim the following names for my colts, through your valuable paper:

FANNY DREW. I claim the name of FANNY DREW for my black mare colt, five years old, sired by the Eastman horse, he by old Drew; dam by Merrow horse, he by Witherell.

LITTLE BILL. I claim the name of LITTLE BILL for my Knox colt, color black, with star in forehead; foaled June 10th, 1867; got by Hon. T. S. Lang's Gen. KNOX; dam my Witherell mare Kitty. A. S. PARKER.

MAY QUEEN. I claim the name of MAY QUEEN for my bay colt foaled May 14th, 1872; sired by Kendall's Patchen, he the grandson of George M. Patchen; dam my Witherell mare Kitty. A. S. PARKER.

ECLAIR. We claim the name of ECLAIR for our black stallion three years old sired by Hon. T. S. Lang's Gen. KNOX; dam by Merrow horse, he by Witherll.

Skowhegan. WM. & A. S. PARKER.

Vulcan.

I claim the name of VULCAN for my stallion, foaled June 10th, 1870; color bay with star in forehead, black points; stands 15 hands, 1 inch; weighs 950 pounds; got by old Winthrop Morrill, or Jackson horse, out of the Sam. Jacobs mare, an English and French mare of great speed. JOHN F. WHITTEN.

Augusta.

Dan. Stevens.

I claim the name of DAN. STEVENS for my black colt colt, three years old; got by Cooper horse by Dirigo, by old Drew; dam the James Clark mare, Camden. E. P. MAHONEY.

Searsmont.

Silver Heels.

I claim for my gelding colt the name of SILVER HEELS. He is four years old, stands over 15 hands high, is a bright bay with white hind feet, star in forehead and black mane and tail; is out of a thoroughbred mare and got by Dr. Paxton, by Hiram Drew.

North Vassalboro'. HENRY E. SHOREY.

Fanny Fearnaught.

I claim the name of FANNY FEARNAUGHT for my dark sorrel mare, foaled Sept. 1870; got by Minoken Boy out of Fanny Scribner, by Kennebec Messenger, he by Bush Messenger, by Old Messenger. D. H. THING.

West Mt. Vernon.

Gen. Grant.

I claim the name of GEN. GRANT for my gray colt, four years old; got by Shoo Fly, by Gen. Knox; dam by old Indian Chief, out of a Messenger mare. P. S. GILBERT.

Manchester.

Ledo Jr.

I claim the name of LEDO JR., for my stallion colt foaled May 1st, 1873; got by Ledo, out of my mare Flora; color bay brown, star in forehead, hind feet white.

Newburgh. SYDNEY A. THURLOUGH.

Fleetfoot.

I claim the name FLEETFOOT for my black stallion with star and stripe in face; foaled May 1st, 1870; got by Gen. KNOX; dam Lady Loomis, by the Beal Horse, by Flying Eaton, by old Eaton; granddam Messenger; bred by H. N. Howard of Skowhegan.

Skowhegan. WM. & A. S. PARKER.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 24, 1873.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name *of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit Penobscot County in March and April.

Mr. C. S. AYER is now canvassing the county of Waldo.

Mr. J. S. SMALL will call upon subscribers in York County during the present month.

The "Granges" vs. the Railroads.

It is quite evident that an issue is soon to be made between the western farmers and railroad corporations, and it is more than probable that the contest will be an important if not the leading element, in the next national campaign.

The last Illinois legislature passed an act prohibiting any discrimination in rates of tariff by any railroad company in that State, and under that act a suit was recently brought against a leading railroad company, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional. The farmers were very much exasperated at this decision and have pledged themselves to reverse the decision of the court by electing some one in the place of Judge Lawrence, who had committed himself to their view of the question. This position of the farmers is regarded by the lawyers and by those not directly concerned in agriculture, as an attack upon the independence of the judiciary of the State, and equivalent to adopting the principle of taking questions of constitutional law from the courts and settling them at the polls. An encroachment of this character upon the independence of the judiciary is a dangerous precedent, and that it is to be persisted in, is a matter of regret. So far as railroad monopolies are concerned, they are generally overbearing and tyranical, and the western companies are not less so than those in other sections of the country.

To protect themselves from the unjust exactions of railroad monopolies, both in respect to enormous rates of transportation and in discriminating rates, the farmers of the West have banded together into clubs or lodges called "Granges," and the organization is being extended and perfected in all the grain-growing States of the West.

There is no doubt that these granges have their origin in real and long standing grievances. On all competing lines or at competing points, the rates of transportation are low enough, but when a road enjoys a monopoly, the charges are excessive and burdensome. Nearly all the leading railway lines in the West pay heavy returns on the amount invested, and most of these profits are drawn from local business, on roads and branches where there is no competition. It was against this discrimination that the recent legislation was had, which the courts have pronounced unconstitutional. In the State of Illinois the Supreme Judges are elected by the people, and the farmers have probably carried their point, for at the recent convention in Princeton, they rejected Judge Lawrence and nominated Mr. Craig, whose views are understood to be in accord with their own. Should they succeed in electing him, the decision of Judge Lawrance will probably be reversed and there will be inaugurated one of the most important legal contests that ever occurred in the West. The railroad companies are rich and powerful and will not tamely submit to any infringements upon what they regard as their vested rights.

The Legislature which is now in session, has just passed a bill which does away with some of the objectionable features of the one passed at the last session and retains others. It provides that there shall be no "unjust" discrimination, while it really prohibits discrimination of every kind. It provides that the charges for transportation of freight and passengers shall be the same over one part of a road that it is over another part of equal distance. If the difference is no more than a fourth of a mile in a route of a thousand, there must be a corresponding difference in the rates of passenger and freight tariffs. A violation of this statute is punishable by a fine of from $1000 to $25,000.

The impending struggle between the railroad corporations and grain productions of the West, is not a mere isolated fact but is a subject which has an important bearing upon several important questions of the day. The farmers claim that grain at present low prices will not bear the cost of transportation to the sea coast, and this position seems to be corroborated in the fact that corn, during the past year or two has, to a considerable extent, been burned for fuel. Granting this to be true, we cannot believe that it is all chargeable to exorbitant transportation charges. The seaboard market always fixes the prices of grain, and the price at the seaboard depends entirely upon the amount exported. From some cause about which there seems to be a difference of opinion, the exports of grain have been light during the year past, while our imports have largely increased. Instead of paying for imports in home-products our merchants are constantly sending large amounts of gold and government bonds out of the country, so that the balance of trade against us during the year past will probably reach nearly two hundred millions of dollars. The free-traders charge the difficulty to the tariff, claiming that it will not allow us to pay for foreign goods with our own products. In short it seems to us that the controversy which has given origin to the western "Granges," is closely connected with the political questions of tariff and currency as well as with transportation, and for this reason we believe it will form a leading feature in the next presidential campaign.

The convention in favor of cheap transportation, which assembled at New York on the 8th inst., was made up of earnest, dignified and practical men, and their deliberations are entitled to candid consideration. It was presided over by Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston and Hon. S. F. Hersey of Bangor, was one of the Vice Presidents from Maine.

Resolutions were passed in substance as follows: That in view of the excessive demands of railroads for the transportation of freights and passengers, thereby increasing the cost of merchandise beyond what is reasonable, the convention declared it to be the duty of the hour and the mission which it had to subserve to obtain from Congress and the Legislatures of the different States, such enactments as may be necessary to control and limit by law the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation, to increase the capacity of our present water-ways, to add such new avenues both by water and rail, as our internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be rewarded for his honest labor, the consumers have cheap products and our surplus products find foreign markets at rates to compete with the markets of the world.

This question of cheap transportation is one in which the people of Maine have a deep interest. Depending largely as we do upon the grain-growing areas of the West for supplies of food, which we receive in exchange for the manufactures of our factories and work-shops, the importance of cheap transportation becomes of vital importance. It is apparent that there should be some limit to rates of tariff, and that the whole matter should not be left to the will of railway managers, to be changed by combinations and varied to suit the purposes of grasping monopolies.

The rates for the carriage of freight and passengers should be within reasonable bounds and the producer and consumer should not be excessively taxed to swell the dividends of railroad corporations, which by the terms of their charters, are granted extraordinary privileges, because they are supposed to be public benefactors.

CITY GOSSIP. Remember the Starbird Concert which takes place Saturday evening. Lovers of sweet music can enjoy a rich treat. Of course everybody will go.—Rev. R. Sanderson the new Methodist pastor has entered upon the discharge of his duties.—Mr. Rust of the *Progressive Age* has purchased the Adams Press on which the FARMER was formerly printed.—Vessels are daily arriving at our wharves loaded with corn and coal. The schooner Albert Dailey came up Tuesday with a freight of 400 tons of coal for Parrot and Chase. She is a fine staunch little craft, owned by the Kennebec Land and Lumber Co., and is named for the vice-president of the Company.—The lower stories of Mr. Quinby's Publishing House are framed and raised, and the superstructure will soon be erected.—The clergymen of this city have been invited to preach discourses in relation to Memorial Day, next Sunday.—Albert Witham was arrested at Waterville by Marshal Farrington and brought before the municipal court of this city Saturday, charged with the larceny of a gold pencil from Sarah Piper of Augusta, of the value of ten dollars. He plead guilty and his case was continued.—The buds have been unfolding during the week and the woods begin to put on their summer garb.—The Governor and Council had a brief session Tuesday—Mr. Peters was confirmed as Judge and Mr. Nye as Insurance Commissioner—The council went from here to attend the dedication of the Eastern Normal School building at Castine. The next meeting of the council will occur the last of June.—Mr. J. Nye has withdrawn from the agency of the Equitable Life Assurance society and is succeeded by his son Mr. F. E. Nye.—The Fairy Sisters did not draw well in this city.—The law term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the middle District commences in this city next Tuesday—Peter F. Sanborn who has held the office of collector of Internal Revenue since 1862 has retired from that office, the assessorship and collectorship having been consolidated. Gen. Conner will hereafter perform the duties of both offices.—A telegram to the Kennebec Land and Lumber Co., Tuesday stated that one hundred and forty feet of the Moose head Lake dam had been carried away.—The assessors are enrolling the militia under the act of last winter.—Mr. Geo. M. Pullen had the humerus of his right arm fractured while exercising a young colt.—The successor to Dr. Monroe as Trustee of the Insane Hospital will not be appointed till after July, this being the time when Dr. Monroe's term would have expired, if he had not died.—Nice pot plants are for sale in various places in this city. Mr. Wendell has a fine assortment at his greenhouse on the east side of the river and we advise our citizens to patronize home industry.

☞We hope that our readers will bear in mind the Fair which is to come off next month in Portland, in aid of the Maine General Hospital, and avail themselves of that opportunity for making liberal donations to that noble charity. It is surely casting bread upon the waters whence it will certainly be received again and perhaps before the lapse of *many* days. Forty thousand dollars are needed to fit up the institution and enable it to commence its benevolent work, but a hundred thousand can be used to excellent advantage, and the receipts of this Fair should not be a dollar less than that sum. We have before stated that the opening of this Hospital is not a local interest but is one which concerns alike the people of the whole State. All local jealousies should therefore be kept out of sight and every citizen should feel that he has a personal interest in the matter and should contribute according to his ability to do so.

It is gratifying to know that in many sections of the State great efforts are being put forth and with most satisfactory results. In Portland the contributions are given in the daily papers, and the proceeds of the gifts by Portland people alone will amount to a large sum. This amount will be largely increased by contributions of Maine citizens who reside out of the State. In most of the cities, and in many of the large towns efficient organizations have been effected and every means is brought to bear to swell the contributions to the largest possible amount. This is as it should be. The press should call attention to it, and if all the ministers in the State would encourage it in at least one sermon, it would do a vast amount of good.

We do not know how much is being done in this city but we have heard but little said about it. We fear that no associated effort is being put forth, and without this little can be accomplished. There was a committee appointed but if they have taken any definite action we have not heard of it. It is not yet too late, and we hope that this city will have a table at the Portland Fair. Committees should be appointed from each of the religious societies, and machinery should at one be put in operation which shall insure a thorough canvas of the city. We do not believe that in this city there is any lack of willing hearts and ready hands to aid this noble charity, if the subject is presented in its true light, and arrangements are made for utilizing their efforts.

☞The second reunion of the 11th Maine Regiment will be held in this city on Wednesday the 25th day of June next. Meonian Hall has been secured for the occasion, and a business meeting will be held at 9 A. M. The public exercises will commence at 3 o'clock. The oration will be by Henry O. Fox formerly of Monmouth, and once a printer employed in the FARMER Office. In the evening the reunion supper will take place. Arrangements have been made for half fares on the different railroads.

CITY AFFAIRS. An adjourned meeting of the City Government was held on Saturday. The principal business transacted was in reference to improvements on streets and highways and instructions to the Street Commissioners relating thereto. An order was passed providing that until further notice, the City Council shall meet on the last Saturday of each month, at seven o'clock, P. M., instead of two o'clock as now provided.

Thomas H. Little, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, sailed in the Samaria on Saturday, 2nd inst. for Europe. He is sent by his Institution to examine European methods of education of the blind, and is also commissioned to represent his State at the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Little is the son of Thomas Little Esq., Treasurer of this city.

☞We understand that bears driven by hunger, are making bad work among the flocks of sheep in some of the towns in Oxford County. In the border town of Mason, not only sheep but young cattle have been seized and carried off.

☞Horace M. Jordan announces in the last number of the Sunday *Star*, that he is about to retire from the management of that paper. We understand that the *Star* has been sold to a Mr. Welch, formerly of this county, who will assume its editorial management.

☞A destructive fire destroyed property to the amount of $17,000 at Knightsville, near Portland, Tuesday. Three large houses with nearly all their contents were burned, and several out-buildings. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

☞Rev. T. J. Sawyer D. D., of Tufts College will preach at the Winthrop Street Universalist Church next Sabbath.

☞The political canvass opens early this year, considering the backwardness of the season, and while election day is four months distant and Governor Perham has eight months longer to serve, there is great anxiety manifested among those who make politics their business, to settle the question of his successor. An unusual feature of the campaign at this early stage, is the fact that the newspaper press of the dominant party, are arraying themselves against each other in advocating their favorite candidates, and it will not be strange if the contest waxes warm before the time for holding the nominating convention comes round. The minority party are interested witnesses of this family feud and, as in years past, are hoping that something to their advantage may grow out of it, and it is not impossible that their hopes may be realized. The issues which have divided parties in the past no longer exist, and what with Credit Mobilier, retroactive salary bill, Vienna Exposition, defalcations of those who have charge of the public funds and the unfortunate condition of the Indian Bureau, the cohesion of parties is not powerful and is growing less day by day. We regard one thing as certain, and it is a hopeful indication, viz: That with the present temper of the public at large, no clique or party, which practices fraud and chicanery can succeed, and it will be overwhelmed with obloquy, and at the polls, the moment such practices are detected.

The contest for the gubernatorial nomination has already presented several phases and many more are likely to occur before the time for holding the convention, which is appointed for the 19th of June. When the canvass first opened the prominent names were Hon. Nelson Dingley of Lewiston, Hon. N. A. Farwell of Rockland, and Hon. James M. Stone of Kennebunk. After Judge Kent of Bangor had been succeeded by Hon. John A. Peters, his name began to be used in connection with the office of Governor, at first among his personal friends in Bangor and afterwards by those who considered him their most available candidate. Judge Kent was Governor of Maine in 1837 and again in 1840, after which he practiced law in Bangor, until fourteen years ago when he was appointed to the Supreme bench. It is understood that his age alone, he being about 72 years of age, prevented him from receiving a third appointment as Judge. A few days after Judge Kent's candidacy was talked of, Mr. Farwell in a communication to the Portland *Press*, withdrew his name from the list of candidates in favor of Judge Kent, and since that time the *Press* and *Whig*, have warmly advocated the claims of the latter.

Hon. Nelson Dingley who is the well known senior editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, has developed much strength and has the support of many of the local papers.

Col. Stone though not so generally known as the other two, has once been Speaker of the House, and is understood to have the united strength of his county, the support of the local paper and considerable strength elsewhere. Though it looked at one time as if the contest might lie between Messrs. Kent and Dingley, it is not impossible that it may come between the latter gentleman and Mr. Stone; and perhaps a new man may yet be taken up.

We have heard Gen. Tilson's name mentioned in connection with the governor question, but we are not aware that there is any special efforts being made in his behalf.

With regard to the minority party we have said that there is but little activity in their camp, though doubtless there is an immense amount of thinking. It has been said that they would not nominate a candidate this year, but this, to say the least, is an improbable rumor. It is more likely that they will be governed by circumstances. Should Governor Kent be nominated, they will probably run a young and vigorous man against him, and bid for the votes of young America; in the event of the nomination of either of the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, they will doubtless do the next best thing, having everything to gain and nothing to lose.

☞The price of coal will rule higher this year than it did last. There is no scarcity of coal and it costs no more to mine it, but a railroad monopoly has made arrangements with proprietors of the coal mines to keep the price up to the present figure. It is a wealthy combination and every coal producer that does not enter cheerfully into the arrangement, which is really in the interest of the railroad and canal monopoly, is ruined. It is said that English capitalists interested in coal mines in England have lent large sums of money to strengthen the combination in Pennsylvania. It is said to be at present impossible to secure the building of a competing line with the extising monopoly, so that the present increased prices will rule for a time.

LAW COURT DECISION. The opinion of the Law Court upon the indictment pending in Kennebec county against the Maine Central Railroad, has just been announced by the court sitting in Portland. The indictment was found under the statute for the benefit of Joseph Cavill, father of the fireman who lost his life by a collision of trains between Hallowell and Farmingdale, June 27, 1871. The company demurred to the indictment and the case was argued at Augusta last year. The finding of the court is, demurrer sustained—indictment adjudged bad. Other indictments of the same nature are pending, which, of course, fall with this.

☞The mails are filled up with the new postal cards, and the sales up to this time have been immense. This cannot be regarded as a test of their popularity, as a burlesque correspondence is carried on on many of them. After the fun has subsided we shall be better able to judge of their utility as a medium for transacting business. We notice that traders are already using them to a considerable extent as a means of advertising their goods, a neat business card being printed on the obverse side of the postal card.

☞A sketch of the life of Francis Champernonne, written by a well known historical writer, will appear in the July number of the New England Historical Register. Champernonne, was a nephew of Sir Fernando Gorges, was a distinguished character in this county in Colonial times, and resided on and owned what is now known as Cutt's and Gerrish's Islands in Kittery. The Register is always filled with interesting and important historical matter, and is deserving of an extensive patronage.

☞There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people upon the retroactive salary bill. Schools, religious societies and benevolent institutions to which Congressmen have offered their back pay, have, in almost every instance refused it, on the ground that Congressmen had no right to draw it, and therefore had no right to give it away. In other words, they decline to receive stolen money.

☞In the matter of land damages by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, the County Commissioners have awarded Charles Huff of Kennebunkport, $410; Thomas Day of Biddeford, $1000. The railroad company settled prior to the trial last week, with J. E. Haines of Kennebunkport, for $1000; A. R. Libbey of Kennebunkport, for $25, and E. T. Coleman for $200.

☞Fires were lighted in the furnaces of the Katahdin Iron Works on Monday last, for the first time since the property passed under the control of Mr. Davis of Portland, and on Tuesday next the operation of making iron will begin.

☞Justice Clifford in the U. S. circuit court last week, gave an opinion on the Wiltslow green corn patents, affirming the validity of the patents and granting injunctions against infringements. It will be carried to the full court at Washington.

COUNTY ITEMS. The Saving Bank at Waterville has on deposit $620,000.—There will be one hundred millions of lumber run on the Kennebec this year over last year.—A son of J. Gaffney of Windsor injured his foot ten years ago. From an apparent trivial injury the bones of the foot, and the whole leg to the hip joint, became diseased. After ten years of suffering the leg has been amputated at the thigh.—D. B. Fuller of Albion, has sold his mail route from Belfast to Augusta, to D. F. Sanborn, Fred Knowlton, W. B. Baker and D. W. Baker.—On Monday evening at the residence of the bride's father, Miss Carrie Champlin was married to Rev. Mr. Burrage both of Waterville. At the wedding Dr. Champlin officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hazlewood of Bangor. The wedding it is is said was quite a brilliant affair and many valuable and costly presents were made.—On Tuesday last about noon, the house known as the Old Parsonage at Bacon's Corner in Sidney, was totally destroyed by fire; supposed to have resulted from a defect in the chimney. Most of the effects were saved. Insured for about $300.—The little son and only child of Mr. Frank Haskell, who lives at Vassalboro', near the railway station, was drowned on Friday afternoon, the 16th inst., while playing in an old ferry-boat that lay in the river fastened to the shore. Two other little boys were with him, but not of sufficient size and age to render any assistance; nor did they alarm the people until it was too late to recover the body which floated down the river in the under current.—An extensive revival is reported at China village, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Wentworth of the Methodist church.—Webber, Haviland & Co., of Waterville, are enlarging their furnace building.—Cerebo-spinal meningitis has made its appearance at Gardiner. One death.

THE STATE MILITIA. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Major General commanding the militia of Maine, has appointed the following staff: Colonel George L. Beal, Portland, A. D. C. chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hamlin, Bangor, inspector; Major John Marshall Brown, Portland, assistant adjutant general; Major Joseph W. Spaulding, Richmond, quartermaster; Major Joseph S. Smith, Bangor, commissary of subsistence; Major Seth C. Farrington, Fryeburg, judge-advocate; Major Albert W. Bradbury, Portland, aide-de-camp; Captain Albert R. Small, West Waterville, aide-de-camp; Captain George S. Follansbee, Lewiston, aide-de-camp.

The above staff makes quite an imposing appearance even on paper, considering that the number of men enrolled is only about a thousand. But the General shows his good sense in selecting the real soldiers of the past as members of his military family. The practice of conferring military titles on those who lacked the courage to go down to the war and earn them in the hour of the country's danger, is not only in bad taste, but is an act of great injustice to those ex-soldiers who are every way qualified for such positions, and who, from the great multitude of them, were not favored with commissions and military titles during the war.

THE NEW TRACK of the Maine Central from Benton to Winslow, is progressing rapidly, with nearly a thousand employes at various points along the route from Tconic Bridge to to a point opposite Fairfield Village. W. C. Pitman, Esq., of Bangor has charge of construction of the road bed on the upper half and Mr. James Wall on the lower half, while the bridge work is under the direction of Mr. S. L. Gibson, Master Mechanic of the road. A bridge fifteen or twenty rods long will be needed across the gulch at the foot of what is known as the "Island" opposite the colleges, and having completed the smaller ones below, the workmen have begun this. The lower portion of the road will be ready for the track layers soon.

TEMPERANCE REFORM. A mass meeting of the State of Maine Temperance Reform Club will be held in Farwell & Ames' Hall at Rockland on Thursday, June 5th, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. Gov. Perham, Hon. T. H. Hubbard, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Capt. Cyrus Sturdivant, Hon. Joshua. Nye, Hon. E. W. Stetson, Dr. Geo. E. Brickett, Hon. E. F. Fillsbury, R. L. Fogg Esq., J. K. Osgood of Gardiner, H. M. Bryant of Lewiston, Rev. John Allen, and others interested in the reform movement are expected to be present and address the meeting. It is announced that the citizens of Rockland will furnish free entertainment, and that the Maine Central and Knox & Lincoln Railroads will grant free returns tickets.

WATERED RAILROAD STOCK. Possibly an explanation of the high rates of transportation at the West over which the farmers of that region are much exercised, may be found in a note by the venerable Josiah Quincy to the Boston *Advertiser*. In this note Mr. Quincy states that there is between Boston and Chicago "watered stock" enough to build and equip a double track railroad with steel rails the whole distance. On this the people of the country are paying the interest, and when there is complaint made of high tariffs, the corporation exhibit the small dividends they make on the stock, forgetting to state at the same time that this stock never cost a dollar.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS. The result of the investigation into the charges against the suspended American commissioners to the exhibition has been completed. Voluminous details have been forwarded to Washington. The inquiry developed the fact that the appropriation made by the U. S. Congress for the exhibition is nealy exhausted. The charges of bribery have been fully sustained. It is also brought to light that $30,000 which was expended on the roof of the sewing machine department when its actual cost was not more than one-tenth of that sum. Other extravagant expenditures were also proved.

☞The *Times* reports the case of an unnatural mother in Biddeford, who threw her illegitimate child, which weighed twelve pounds, into a vault, and testified in the police court that she heard the child cry after she had left the place. The dead body of the child was found several hours afterwards, and the woman has been placed under arrest. The father of the child has two living wives, to one of which he was married last April, and with the crimes of bigamy and adultery over him, his future prospects are not brilliant.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE The *Whig* says that the Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts have unanimously elected Hon. S. L. Goodale of Saco, to the responsible position of Professor of Agriculture in that institution. He has the appointment yet under advisement, but it is to be hoped he will accept it, as he has been a zealous worker in the cause of agriculture for many years, and has won an enviable position among the first agriculturalists in this country.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION. Captain Johnson of the Portland steamer Dirigo had a miraculous escape from assassination in New York Thursday afternoon. He had just left his vessel and was proceeding up the pier, on his way up town, when a drunken 'longshore' man named Richard Hurley placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball entered the right temple and passed around beneath the scalp to the left side behind. He will recover. There was no reason for the attack. Hurley was arrested and committed.

☞Fish Commissioner Stanly writes to the Lewiston *Journal* that he has in his breeding boxes at Dixfield 130,000 young salmon, which will be ready to turn into the river in two or three weeks. He has also at Bucksport 200,000 salmon eggs under the charge of R. M. Stillwater, Esq., of Bangor. These go to the head-waters of the Penobscot and St. Croix rivers. He has also in hand several hundred thousand Rangely trout eggs which he is to breed.

ANOTHER MURDER IN MAINE. A terrible tragedy occurred in Warren, on the road leading from Warren to Thomaston, at the house of Warren Mink, Friday night last about 10 o'clock. The particulars are as follows: Dr. P. R. Baker, a physician of good standing in Warren, went to the house of Mink, whose sister formerly acted in the capacity of housekeeper for Dr. Baker while he was practicing in Thomaston. It is supposed that a criminal intimacy existed between them at that time. When Dr. Baker left Thomaston for the West some time afterwards, she followed him and made her threats to different parties that if he ever had a different housekeeper, she would be the death of him. He came to Warren about six months ago and she returned soon after. He has been boarding at the hotel till this spring when he purchased a house and commenced housekeeping, having a Mrs. Kirk for housekeeper, since which time he has received several letters from Miss Mink threatening to burn his house and kill him if he did not discharge Mrs. Kirk and employ her. He has paid no attention to these letters but has made fun of them. Dr. Baker was called to see a sick child about 9 o'clock Friday evening, in the vicinity of the house of Mink. Miss Mink testifies that Dr. Baker came to their house between the hours of nine and ten, she having retired. Hearing a knock at the door she got up and let him in, and he undressed and retired with her. About ten o'clock she came to the house of Mr. Spear in her night clothes, crying out, "I am shot; I am shot; Dr. Baker shot me." Upon examination it was found that it was not so. She appeared to be in a state of frenzy and great excitement all through the night. In the morning the neighbors found Dr. Baker's gig in the yard of Mink and his horse in the barn. The door of the house was locked, which was then broken open, and proceeding into the house they found the unfortunate man lying dead on the chamber floor. His pants were on, his vest on wrong side out and one stocking partially on. It is supposed that after receiving the fatal wound he attempted to dress himself, and in doing so fell backward in the position he was found. The ball passed through his breast into his lungs. The wound was of such a nature that the hemmorrhage was all internal. The woman has been arrested and a post mortem examination made of the body. There are suspicions that some other person may have done the shooting which would, in a measure, excuse the conduct of Miss Mink who exclaimed that she had been shot. The pistol shot mark showed that it had been placed close to the body. Others think that she decoyed him to her house in the absence of her brother, with the intention of killing him in revenge for not marrying her, she having claimed to have had a child by him three years ago. Dr. Baker was always regarded as a skillful physician. A jury of inquest was summoned and commenced its session Saturday. Atty. General Plaisted and County Atty. Rice being present.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mink, mother of the suspected, testified that she had been living at the place where the murder occurred up to Thursday before the Friday when the deed was done, and that Dr. Baker had been accustomed to come to see Miss Mink occasionally, and that she (Miss Mink) told her that she was to be married to the Doctor in October. She did not know that there was any trouble between them.

Dr. Baker was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class with Senator Patterson. He has practiced in Amherst, Mass. His parents who reside in Haverhill were notified of the murder, and telegraphed to have the remains kept till Tuesday, when they were to carry them to Massachusetts.

CONTRACTS.—Contracts have been awarded by General George Thom, U. S. Engineer, for the following harbor and river improvements under his charge in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: For Penobscot river, excavating a channel at and near Bangor at 75 cents per cubic yard to Curtis & Fobes of Portland. For excavating channel in the inner harbor of Portland, in front of the harbor Commissioner's line, from the Grand Trunk wharf up to Central wharf, part at 50 cents per cubic yard, and the greater portion at 35 cents per cubic yard to A. R. Wright of Geneva N. Y. For Cocheco river, excavating channel through the ledge at the Upper Narrows at $26-50 per cubic yard to Edward Moore of Portland. For Salem harbor, deepening entrance at South Channel by dredging at 44 cents per cubic yard, to A. R. Wright. The completion of the seawalls on Point Alderton and Long Island Head, Boston harbor, has been awarded at the same prices as heretofore to James M. Andrews and James Andrews, respectively, of Biddeford For deepening South Channel at Duxbury harbor by dredging, at 49 cents per cubic yard, to Hugh Cummisky of Boston.

NEW YORK COOPERS. The New York *Times* says that it is visionary for the coopers in this and other cities of Maine to suppose that the opposition to Eastern made barrels is directed only against those made by non-union men and that barrels made by union men will be allowed to be bought and sold in New York without objection on the part of the union-barrel, magnates of that city. That paper says that the New York Coopers' Union plainly and simply state, that they want the New York market to themselves, and, having the power to seize it, propose to do so, whatever may be the consequences to other work, men—union or non-union—in other places.

THE GALLOWS. Michael Nixon the murderer of Pfeiffer, was hanged in New York on Friday, and Charles Mortimer, who murdered Mary Gibson at Sacramento, Cal. After the execution of Nixon there was a contest over his body, two Catholic priests protesting against a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of his death, which the law requires. The doctors carried the day, but the priests refused to receive the mutilated body.

☞James B. Coe, a prominent Boston banker, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $400,000 for forging and disposing fraudulent certificates of rail-road stock amounting to nearly $200,000. His plan was to change a certificate of one share to one hundred, shares &c. He was respectably connected and the affair created great excitement in business circles.

☞The loss of the ship Tennyson from Calcutta for Boston is reported. The second officer and two ordinary seamen are the only survivors and were taken from a piece of the wreck after they had been eight days without food.

☞The 29th annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity was held with the Gamma Phi Chapter at Middletown, Conn., on the 14th and 15th of May. This popular college society is in a very prosperous condition.

FIRES IN THE WEST. Reports from Green Bay, Wis., say that the woods are all on fire around Big Cedar. A large hotel and eight stores were burned there Saturday. A fire was raging near Ishpeling and the destruction of the town was feared.

☞There has been a stay of proceedings in the Stokes case granted by Judge Brady, and the case now goes to the court of appeals. It is understood that the court will consider the case before taking its recess in June.

☞Judge Pierrpont of New York having declined the appointment of Minister to Russia, the position has been tendered to Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

☞Several tea dealers in New York have failed on account of the great depression in prices. The loss to the importers in that city will not be less than ten millions of dollars.

☞An item in the Oxford *Democrat* relating to a decision of the Pension Commissioner, should have been credited to the *Farmer*, "which it isn't."

THE BORDER MURDERS. We last week alluded to the fact that a number of dead bodies had been found buried near a house in South Eastern Kansas, lately occupied by a family named Bender, and that the Bender family had suddenly decamped for Texas. Through the politeness of a subscriber we have received a copy of the *Journal of Commerce*, published at Kansas City, which contains a more extended account of the horrible affair. We abstract as follows:

During a visit of Dr. York early in March to Fort Scott, where his parents resided, a report reached that city of the murder of a German and his daughter by some unknown parties on the road from Independence to Osage Mission. The Doctor started out for his home in Independence, March 9th, well mounted, but failed to reach there. His family waited his return with intense earnestness, and when their fears of his safety became unendurable, the missing man's brother, Senator York, repaired to Fort Scott to learn tidings of him. Suspicions were at once excited that he had been foully dealt with, and a party set out with the Senator to prosecute a thorough search for his remains. Rivers were dragged, and lonesome places searched with the utmost vigilance, but no trace of the missing man could be found. He had been seen at Osage Mission, and again at Cherryvale he was heard of, but here he disappeared from view. Cherryvale is a small town on the Leavenworth, Lawrance and Galveston Railroad, lying in Labette County, and some fifty miles from the southern border of the State. Near this town stood a frame house, occupied by a German family named Bender. This family consisted of four persons—the old man, who is a stout burley fellow with shaggy eyebrows: his wife, not particularly different from the average German woman of low degree.

The son, who was a stout youth of perhaps 22 years of age, and a daughter aged about 20, who pretended to be a clairveyant, fortune-teller and spiritualist, and seemed to possess complete control over the balance of the family. She was rather good looking, with fair complexion, light eyes and yellow hair.

While searching for the missing man a party of men rode over to the Bender house—where a sort of tavern was kept—to inquire concerning Dr. York. Nothing was learned by the visit, and the men rode away without their suspicions being aroused. But this family of murderers seem to have taken alarm, for shortly after they left the house without the neighbors being made aware of their exodus. A few days ago the attention of a neighboring farmer who happened to be riding by was attracted by the carcass of a dead calf, which he saw lying in a pen close by the house. Recognizing at once that the animal had died of starvation, he alighted and perceived that the house was abandoned. Communicating this news in Cherryvale, guilt was by common assent assigned as the cause of the flight. It was remembered that about two weeks before this William Bender had sold in Cherryvale a watch, some articles of fine clothing, two mules, and several shot-guns and pistols.

It was immediately determined to search the deserted premises. The Benders had settled on a railroad claim two years ago, upon which they had put a few improvements but had shown slight taste for farming. The house was first searched, but no evidence of crime was discovered. In a small corn-patch about an acre in extent some of the searchers in probing the soil with iron rods came across a spot where the indications led them to dig, and here, at a distance of ten rods from the house, a body was discovered, thrown naked into the ground, face downward, which was at once recognized as that of Dr. York. The news of this discovery was instantly carried to town, and in an hour all the inhabitants had joined in the search. The iron rods were again set to work, and six other graves were shortly found in the same lot. All the victims seemed to have met their death in the same manner. A blow from a hammer had first crushed in the back of the skull, and then their throats had been cut. Dr. York had been murdered by a sudden blow from behind, and then his remains had been stove in. It is supposed he had approached the house to feed or water his horse, and had been struck by one of the assassins, who came stealthily upon him from behind. The booty was tempting, as he rode a fine horse and carried a considerable sum of money with him. The following are the names of the murdered persons as far as identified: B. F. McKenzie, H. Longchor and child (a girl eighteen months old ouried in the same grave), W. F. McCarthy, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; D Brown and John Geary, both Howard county men; Mr. Boyle, a Mr. Jones and one body which could not be recognized. The body of Jones was found in Drum Creek at a little distance from the Bender house. All the bodies were buried with the left arm crossed on the breast, and the right arm lying by their side. This is supposed to be the sign of an organized band, and that when one member is arrested, the remainder find the money to defend the accused.

About a mile from Bender's there is another grocery, kept by a man named Brockman, against whom suspicion attached of complicity in the murders, or of a knowledge of their having been committed. He is said to have been a partner of Bender's from 1869 to 1871. The people assembled were confident that he could make some disclosures if he would, for it seemed impossible that these crimes could be committed in such close proximity to him without his knowledge, as his family were in the habit of going to Bender's for milk, he having a fresh cow. It does not seem possible that one German family on good terms with another should not know of its absence for three weeks, when their claims are almost adjoining and their houses less than a mile apart. The neighbors believing thus, and being determined to ferret the thing to the bottom, Mr. Brockman from his house, conveyed him some eight miles in the woods on Wednesday night, and there twice hung him to a limb until life was almost extinct, in order to force from him any knowledge of the matter he might possess. In this they were unsuccessful.

Twelve persons have been arrested on suspicion, all of them being of bad character, and including in addition to the Bender family, persons known to be intimate with them. Within the past twenty years Texas has been the scene of many tragedies, but this story of the Bender family and their murders is the most horrible of all.

☞The will of the late Oakes Ames was entered for Probate on Saturday:

The bequests are as follows: To his wife Eveline O. Ames, $100,000; all honsehold furniture, horses and use of his dwelling house during her life. To his daughter Susan E. French, $2,000 a year during her life. To each grand-son now or hereafter to be born $25,000. To each grand-daughter $20,000. To his son Frank M. Ames, all his interest in Kinsley Iron and Machine Co. and houses and lands and buildings bought or received from estate of Lyman Kinsley in Canton. To his sons Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, all his real estate in Easton, Canton, Braintree and West Bridgewater' with all machinery, tools and fixtures that pertain to or are in any way connected with the shovel business. The income of $50,000 seven per cent. railroad bonds to be used for support af scholars in school district No. 7, in North Easton. All the remainder to be equally divided among his three sons Oakes A. Oliver and Frank M. Ames.

A FEARFUL LEAP. The St. John *Telegraph* says that about ten o'clock Thursday morning a woman named Doherty, said to be insane, rushed from her residence on the Straight Shore to the Falls, and before those in pursuit could catch her, she deliberately threw herself from the precipice just above the Suspension Bridge. She fell on the ragged rocks at the bottom of the cliff and close to the water's edge, and lay stunned and it was supposed dead. Ropes were immediately procured and a man was lowered down, and he and the unfortunate maniac were hauled up the bank. Wonderful to say she had no appearance of injury other than a bruise on the forehead, and she was able to walk to her home between two men. The fall was an unbroken one of 85 to 100 feet, and the ground on which she struck was hard, uneven and sharp-pointed rock. What saved that poor, raving maniac from instant death is a mystery.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA. The friends of prohibition in the Canadian Parliament have been showing their colleagues that four-fifths of the crime is due to the liquor traffic—that out of 28,288 commitments to the prisons of Ontario and Quebec, 21,236 were for intoxication and for crimes perpetrated by persons under the influence of arcent spirits. As an offset to these facts which are not denied, it is urged that the government received a revinue of $5,034,543,58 from the liquor traffic in 1872 and that its loss would produce serious embarrassment. To this the prohibitionists answer that under a strictly enforced prohibitive policy the decreased expenditures of prisons, asylums and officers would more than meet the deficiency.

☞A large amount of railroad property was destroyed by fire at Aurora, Ill., on Saturday, including workshops, storehouses, offices &c. The loss will reach a quarter of a million of dollars, and three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Items of Maine News.

A new saw mill is going up at Birch Point.

Commencement at Bowdoin College will occur July 10th.

Baker, the pugilist, has been bailed in $1000, at Lewiston.

South Paris will plant 200 acres of sweet corn this spring.

Wiscasset is to have a new high school building at a cost of $1500.

Ex-Gov. Coburn of Skowhegan, has donated $5000 to the Industrial School for girls.

A Spanish silver coin dated 1721, was picked up in Waldoborough a few days ago.

H. Hodgdon, aged 16, was drowned last Thursday in Boothbay harbor.

O. Allen & Co., at their granite quarry in Somesville, employ 30 hands.

The old Bicknell building at Dexter, was burned last Monday night.

The opponents of the Free High School bill were defeated last Saturday at New Sharon.

The corner stone of the new court house was la

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

At market for the current week—Cattle 3417; Sheep and Lambs 6490; Swine 16,930; number of Western Cattle 3262. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 125; Eastern Cattle, —.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs, live weight. Extra quality $7 75a7 50; first quality $6 75a7 00; second quality $6 00a6 50; third quality $4 75a5 50; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 50a4 50.

By the pound, dressed weight, from 6a11c per lb.

Brighton Hides— 9½c per lb. Brighton Tallow 6a6½c per lb.

Country Hides—9c per lb. Country Tallow 5a5½c per lb.

Calf Skins—16a20c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 75a2 50; ☞The supply of Cattle from the West for the past week was the largest of any one week this season. There were a large lot of Texas Cattle among them and many of a poor grade. Extra Cattle cost higher in Albany than they did one week ago, but we do not think that prices obtained have been any higher than those of one week ago. The trade has been active and Cattle have been arriving from the West nearly every day, most of them selling on the day of arrival. The trade is principally confined to Beef Cattle.

Working Oxen—But a light supply in market at this season of the year, a few pairs each week in all the market requires. We quote sales of 1 pr, 9 ft 9 in $225; 1 pr 7 ft $225; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in, $190; 1 pr 6 ft 6 in, $175.

Milch Cows—Most of those offered in market for sale are of a common grade. Prices do not vary much from week to week. We quote extra $55a$90; ordinary $25a$50. Store Cows that are in a fair condition are mostly sold for Beef. There is not much doing in the Store Cattle trade, nearly all the small Cattle being sold to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs—From the West the supply was larger than that of one week ago. Wool sheep cost, landed as Brighton, 7c8c per lb. Sheared Sheep from 6½a7c per lb, all owned by butchers.

Swine—Store Pigs wholesale 7a8c; retail 7½a10c per lb. Fat Hogs, 15,700 in market; prices 6c6½c per lb.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

There is very little change in the wool market. New coming California has been arriving more freely and meets with a steady demand, and desirable lots of Fleece and Pulled have also been in fair request. The sales include 100,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 50a55c; 125,000 lbs New York, Western, Wisconsin and Michigan at 45a50c; 200,000 lbs super and X pulled at 40a55c; 125,000 lbs spring California at 18a33c, the latter for very choice, mostly from 27a30c; 65,000 lbs fall do at 17a25c; 13,000 lbs unwashed combing at 42a45c; 9000 lbs combing and delaine at 52a56c; 10,000 lbs Canada matchings at 50c; 11,000 lbs tub at 32½a37½c; 30,000 lbs scoured at 46a48; 35,000 lbs Montevideo and Mestiza pulled at 60a61c; 25,000 lbs heavy Australia at 40c; 225,000 lbs Cape at 32a35c; and 8000 lbs carpet at 25a40c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, May 21.

Flour and Grain.—The demand for Flour continues quite limited and the market dull; we quote:

Western superfine at $5 50a6 00; common extras at $7 00a7 50; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at $7 25a8 75; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $8 00a10 50; the Illinois at $8 50a11; and St. Louis at $9a12 per bbl., including choice family brands. So the Eastern Flour is quiet at $7 00a12 00 per barrel for common extras and choice family. Corn is firm with a stock reduced to a low point; one sales have been at 72a74c for Southern and yellow, and 71a72c per bu. for Western mixed. Oats are dull and have been selling at 56a60c per bush for brown and white. Rye at $1 05 per bush. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $23 00a24 00 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is dull and we quote at $14 50a15 for prime; $18 50a19 for mess; and $20a21 50 per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $12a13½ for mess and extra mess, and $15a16 per bbl for family. Lard 9½a10c per lb for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 13a14c per lb. Butter sells at 28a34c per lb; and Cheese from 10a15c per lb for common and prime.

Produce—Potatoes have been arriving more freely, and are dull at 80a85c per bush, as to quality. Eggs are firm, and have been in demand at 18a18c per doz. White beans continue in steady demand, with sales at $2 60a2 75 per bush for mediums, and $3 25a$3 50 per bush for extra pea.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Cotton.—Sales 2942 bales—middling uplands $19¼.

Flour—Sales 10600 bbls—State $6 00a8 50; Round Hoop Ohio, $7 00a10 50; Western, $5 95a10½; Southern $6 50a11 50.

Wheat—Sales, 91,000 bushels—No. 2 spring 1 59a1 65; new 1 70a1 85; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1 80a1 90.

Corn—Sales 72,000 bushels—steamer, 62a64c; sail, 66a68.

Oats—Sales 38,000 bush. — Western 49a52½; New, 53a55c.

Pork—17 00; Prime 14 75a15.

Lard—9½a9¾; kettle, 8a9¼; steam, 9a9¼.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 7¼a8¾; Muscovado, 8a8¾.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Money ve.y easy and ranged from 2a4 per cent. Gold lower, declining from 117¾ to 117¼a117¾. Governments dull and steady.

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 121¾; 5,20s, 1862, 116; 1864, 116½; 1865, 117¾; 1865 (new) 11[illegible]; 1867, 120½; 1868, 118½; 10-40's (coupons), 114½; New 5's, 114¼.

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Apples—Green apples nearly out of market. Sales of a few bushels reported at 75c a $1 per bush. Dried 8a10c for sour sliced.

Butter—Continually dropping in price as the supply from new feed and new milch cows comes to market in larger quantities; 27a28c being the ruling prices, with, perhaps, 30a32c for "gilt edged."

Beans—@2 75a3 00 for Pea and Yellow eyes, if clean and in good order.

Cranberries—Good quality from native vines, $3.50 per bushel.

Cheese—Choice Livermore and Factory made 17a19c; common country 15a16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis family brands $13 00a13 50.

Grain.—Corn in lots 88c; retail 90c; barley 65a70c; oats 60c; rye $1 00.

Hay—Several loads in the past week; sales being made at $18.

Hides and Skins—Hides 9c; calf skins 20c per lb.; deacons or milk skins 3a75c; sheep skins, $1 00a1 50

Lime—$1 55 per cask.

Meal—Corn 85c per bush: rye, $1,10 per bu.

Provender—Potatoes 55a60c; eggs plenty at 16a18c; lard 14c.

Shorts—2 cents per lb; $2 per 100 lbs.

Seeds.—Northern Timothy, $6 00; Western Herdegrass, $5 75; Northern New York clover, 12½c; Michigan clover, 12c: Pea-vine clover, 17c; Alsike clover, 40c; Orchard grass, $3 00; Red Top, $1 25.

Provisions—Beef by the side Sallie; round hog, 9a9½c; small pork, $20 00 per bbl; fowl 18a20c; mutton 10a12c; veal by the carcass, 8a10c; hams 14a15c; Turkeys, 15a20.

Wood—Mill wood, delivered in the city $4 00.

Wool—Medium and fine 40c;

NOTE. Market well supplied with country produce; and but few changes to report this week.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 21

Apples—Baldwins $3 00a$4 00; Russets $3 00a5 00. Dried apples are dull at 6c8c for Western and 6½a8c for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—We quote hand-picked pea beans at $3 40a3 75; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 50.

Butter—Is selling at 35 cents for extra. Store is selling from 18a18c.

Cheese—Factory is selling at 17 to 18.

Vermont and New York Dairy is worth 15a16.

Eggs—We quote Large shore, $5 75a6 00; large bank, $5 25a5 50; small, $3 75a4 00; pollock @2 75; remarket, $1 25 per quart; herring, $4 00a5 00 per barrel; scaled, per box, 18a23; mackerel, per bbl; Bay, No. 3 to No. 1, $10 00a20 00; Shore No, 1 and 2, $16a$22.

Flour — We quote Superfine, $6 00 a 6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 00 a 8 50; Michigan Winter X and XX, $7 00 a 9 00; Illinois X and XX $7 25a12 00; St. Louis X and XX, $8 75a12 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 74c, and yellow at 76c. Oats are worth 52a56c, fine feed at $30a32 per ton, and shorts at $25a30.

Hay—Loose, $18a21 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from 8.8 to $20. Baled straw is selling at $12a15 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 9¼a9½c per lb; per kег 10½c 10c.

Lime—The market is firm at $1 45 per cask for Rockland. Cement, $2 35a2 40.

Plaster—Soft per ton, $5 00; hard, $2 75; Ground in bbls, $8 00a9 00; unground in bbls, $2 75a3 00.

Provisions — We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10 a 12; mutton 10 a 12c; Chickens in lots, 18a22c; Turkeys, 18a23c; Eggs, 16a18c; Potatoes 75a85 per bush; Onions, $3 75a4 per crate.

Provisions — We quote as follows :— Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00 a 12 00; Extra Mess, 12 50 a14 50; Plate $15 50; Extra Plate, $17 00; Pork hocks, @20 00a9 00; clear, 19 00a00 00; mess, 15a16; Hams, 12c.

Salt — We quote Turks Island per hogshead $2 25a2 75; Liverpool, duty paid, per sack $2 37a2 62½; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

Beans—Best quality Yellow Eyes are worth $3a3 12 per bush. Hand picked Pea beans $3 00a3 37½ per bush.

Butter—Fair to good lump is worth 28a30c; Extra, 35-36c.

Eggs—Selling at 16 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of loose sell at $12 to $14 00 per ton. Pressed, $13c16

Grain—Oats are now worth 60a65c cents per bush. Corn, 80a85c. Rye is worth $1 00 to 1 10 per bush

Potatoes—are selling at 70a75c per bush.

Provisions—Round hogs, 9a9½c; fresh beef, by the quarter, is worth 9 to 11 per lb. Veal 8a10c.

Wool, &c.—The best quality of wool dull at 40 cts per lb, and wool skins, nominal; hides are worth from 8½ to 9c per lb, and veal skins 20c lb.

THE CREDIT MOBILER SUITS. The suits of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad Co., is to be brought before U. S. District Judge Shipman at Hartford. The bill in equity which was concluded Wednesday, will be filled Tuesday next at Hartford, and consists of an elaborate statement of the case, the relief asked for, and the documents connected therewith. The theory of the bill is said to be that Congressional grants to the Union Pacific Co. were upon the trust that the property should be managed for the benefit of the securing of the U. S. on account of government bonds and interest, which the U. S. has on them, and that the managers of the Company have not performed the trust but have distributed a large amount for private benefit. The distribution was accomplished by fraudulent contracts, and the government counsel contend that the courts have the power to compel these parties to restore the property in order that the security of the U. S. may be unimpaired.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. A Paris despatch says President Thiers has appointed M. Casimer Perier, minister of Public worship; M. Berager, minister of Public Works and M. Waddington, minister of Public Instruction. The other ministers are unchanged. It is expected that on the meeting of the Assembly M. Perier will move that the postponement of all debate on questions of general policy until the territory is evacuated by the Germans. The *Messager de Paris* thinks that the President has come victorious out of the crisis and that with a Ministry formed of, or resting upon, the Left Centre, he may expect to see calm restored. The Monarchists are dissatisfied with the appointments of Perier. The programme of the new ministry is to organize a Republic by the enactment of conservative law and wholly reject radical plans.

☞Geo. Francis Train has been pronounced insane, and committed to the New York State Lunatic Asylum. After the decision of the Court had been rendered, Train excitedly said, "I protest against the proceedings here. I have been five months in jail without being granted a trial" in addressing Judge Davis he said, "Before I leave here I move your impeachment in the name of the people."

Foreign News.

France.

The National Assembly met Saturday afternoon.

The Right Centre presented an interpellation, asking for a thoroughly conservative Cabinet, and demanding explanations from the Government of the recent changes in the Ministry. The Assembly voted that debate on interpellation be opened to-morrow.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice submitted Constitutional bills, organising public powers and providing for the establishment of a second Chamber.

The test votes were taken during the sitting which show that the parties in the Chambers are evenly balanced. The Conservatives are well disciplined, resolute and fully prepared for the issue on Cabinet and Constitutional questions.

A motion made by the extreme Left for a dissolution of the Assembly was by a heavy majority indefinitely postponed.

Spain.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the city is in a state of great excitement. Information has been received by the authorities that the Carlists, under Saballs, had captured the city of Mataro, 15 ½ miles distant, levied contributions upon the inhabitants and seized the Custom House. The rappel has been sounded in Barcelona, and troops are hurrying to Mataro.

China and Japan.

A conflagration occurred in Oska, Japan on the 29th of March. Many lives were lost. The flames raged all one day and night. Two violent shocks of an earthquake occurred at the same place on the 12th of March.

The people of Japan are complaining about the centralization of the power of the Government. The native Christians imprisoned at Horura have been released. In the provinces of Jetsizen and Presho the farmers are rebellious in consequence of the action of the Government in taking down the edicts against Christianity. There has been much fighting, but the insurgents will be put down. Seven have been executed already.

Cuba.

Admiral Green in a letter from Santiago, Cuba, reports the traffic between that city and the interior to be cut off by the insurgents and it is the general belief there that the insurgents are better supplied than ever with arms and amunition, and that the insurrection is daily becoming more formidable.

Russia.

Dispatches to the Rentes Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, say there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and that the Khan has fallen into the hands of the Russian troops.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says that much anxiety prevails there in consequence of the non-reception of definite intelligence from the Khivan expedition.

Two of the detachments of Russian troops marching against the Khanate have been delayed by heavy snow storms. At the last advices the column nearest the appointed rendezvous for all the troops was several hundred miles distant and was one month late.

Special Notices.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequalled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

SUICIDE COMMITTED,

as the result of an inactive state of liver and stomach, provoking headache, obtuse intellect, dullness, despondency, dementia, and finally insanity, is no uncommon occurrence. All of these disagreeable symptoms and bad feelings are most certainly dispelled by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It revitalizes and builds up the whole system. A little book on chronic diseases sent free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. 680

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue. anc no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant. an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism. gout, running tumors, sprains and chronic lameness, have come to our notice, &c. Sold by all druggists. Price, large size, 50c; small size, 25c. Centaur Liniment is a popular family article, and is pleasant to take. Children need no cry and mothers may rest.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES

And TAN, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is Reliable and Harmless. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond St., New York. 8m17

FOR PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

Blackheads and Flesh worms, use PERRY'S Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. 8m17

☞ **Diamond Spectacles** are the best in the world. For sale in Augusta by E. ROWSE, only. Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark ◆◆ swii

Married.

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev C F Penney, David T Neal to Miss Mary W Chick, both of t is city.

In this city, 15th inst. by Rev E Martin, Fred A Williams to Mrs F A Williams, both of Augusta.

In this city, 19th inst, by Rev C F Penney, Job Springer of Augusta, to Lovina L Merrill of Windsor.

In China, 27th ult, by Rev N W Newbert, Albert N Turner of Augusta, to Miss Lizzie C Estes of China.

In Sidney, 17th inst, by Rev J O Skinner, Mr John B Frost of Framingham Mass, to Mattie E Dearborn of Sidney.

In Baldwinsville, Mass, 7th inst, by Rev H V Dexter, D D, Capt F B Perkins, of Ship J Montgomery, to Mary Emma, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Saco, 11th inst, Frank Clement of Biddeford, to Hester Foss of Saco; 11th, Thomas A Smith to Emma Foss, both of Saco.

In Hollis, 5th inst, Eben B Carlton of Hollis, to Eliza E Harding of Gorham.

In Jefferson, 10th inst, Den Alexander Gildden to Mrs H H Danion.

Died.

In this city, 8th inst., Mrs. Rachel R., wife of Doty Richards, aged 60 years, 7 months.

In this city, 15th inst., Mrs. Carrie A., wife of Edward C. Folger, aged 24 years, 2 months.

In Hallowell's Corner, 16th inst., Raymond, only child of Franklin Haskell, aged 5 years.

In Riverside, 20th ult., Eda A., twin daughter of F. R. and J. E. Merrill, aged 5 years, 5 months.

In Riverside, 21st inst., Eva M., twin daughter of F. R. and J. E. Merrill, aged 5 years. 6 months.

In Manchester N. H. 8th inst, Capt Francis Smiley, aged 80 years, 10 months, formerly of Sidney, Maine.

In Whitefield, 2d inst, John Heath, aged 52 years; 15th inst, Horace B, son of John and Abbey Y Heath, aged 16 years, 8 months.

In Mt. Vernon, 26th ult., Mrs. Hannah S., wife of Joseph Hopkins, aged 63 years, 8 months. [Mass. papers please copy.]

In Rockland, 4th inst., Mrs. Cathie C., wife of John T. Berry, aged 53 years, 4 months.

In Thomaston, 23d inst., Miss Maria Everton, aged 64 years, 6 months.

In Skowhegan, 5th inst., B. B. Boles, aged 75 years 2 months.

In Brunswick, 8th inst., Jonathan Winslow, aged 74 years; 13th inst., Daniel Eaton, aged 81 years,

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder-blade, feeling sometimes extremely restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

Those medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by Geo. G. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover St., Boston, and John F. Henry, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.

For sale by Druggists generally. 1f39

THE FOLLOWING letter from REV. E. S. BEST, Pastor M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many *physicians*. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a *medicine of the greatest value*. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continually improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST.

MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of distressing diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicines has hitherto been ever recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some remark able cures. Ulcers, all scrofula and all Eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which cause untold thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any other one article before this has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the VEGETINE. It lays the axe at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does, and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself. 4122

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DOLLAR MUSIC BOOKS!

Clarke's Dollar Instructor,
For Reed Organs.
Clarke's Dollar Instructor,
For Pianoforte.
Clarke's Dollar Instructor,
For Violin.

Three very attractive and useful Instruction books; designed for those who wish to take a partial and easy course! Full of bright, popular music for practice, the first two containing each nearly 70 tunes, and the last 120 tunes, beside exercises.

STRAUSS DANCE MUSIC, $1.00
For Violin or Flute and Piano.

Winner's Violin and Flute Duetts. 1.00
For 2 Violins, or 2 Flutes or Violin and Flute.

Winner's Band of Four, (Nearly ready) 1.00
Easy Quartets for Violin or Flute, Cornet or Clarionet, and 2d Violin or Violoncello.

The above 3 books are for THE PEOPLE, and are full of the bright, wide awake, easy music, that isn't hard to play, and is so delightful to listeners.

The above books mailed, post-paid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CARRIAGES
FOR SALE!
Single Wagons, Open Box Buggies, Top Buggies, Jump Seats, and a variety of Second-hand Carriages.

One Cut-under Carryall, but little used, made by Jones & Berry of Philadelphia—fine article, will be sold at a bargain.

Having made arrangements with some of the best builders in Massachusetts, can furnish any kind of a carriage, not on hand, at the shortest notice.

Carriages Sold on Commission,
AND
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

Depository, 1st Door North of R. R. Bridge, Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

B. F. MORSE.

Augusta, May 19, 1873. 4125

BOSWORTH'S
stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
embraces all the latest sty'es both
Foreign and Domestic,

☞ With the assistance of Messrs. C. F. Ayer and Jas. E. Larkin, as cutters, he is confident he can please everybody.

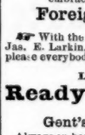
LARGE STOCK OF
Ready Made Clothing
AND
Gent's Furnishing Goods!

Always on hand and sold low for cash.

R. T. BOSWORTH.
174 Water Street.

25tf

Young Winthrop Morrill.



This Horse will be eight years old in June next, was sired by the celebrated Winthrop Morrill, the sire of more trotting colts than any other horse in Maine. Young Winthrop Morrill stands 15½ hands high, weighs 1000 lbs., beautiful bright bay with black points, and for style and movement cannot be excelled by any horse in the State. ☞When three years old he took the First Premium at the Kennebec Agricultural Fair at Readfield. In 1871 he took the prize offered by the same society for Stallions. His dam was sired by Clapp's Telegraph, and he by the Old Black Hawk; his grandam by the celebrated Somerset Witherel, and he by the old Winthrop Messenger; his great grandam by the Avery horse, and he by Sherman Morgan; his dam was a thoroughbred, thus combining the best blood in New England. His colts cannot be excelled by any other horse in Maine. For reference, every man who knows him and his stock.

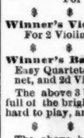
He will stand this season as follows: Tuesdays at the stable of J. J. Hutchinson, Readfield Depot; the remainder of the time at the stable of the subscribers about 3½ miles from Winthrop village, on the direct road from Winthrop to Waterville, and about two miles from Readfield Depot. We shall take pleasure in exhibiting him to all who wish to see him.

Terms, $15, season; $25, warrant. Season to close Sept. 1st. Pasturage for $1 per week. All mares disposed of will be considered with foal. No risks taken. We have another Stallion, three years old, sired by the same horse, which will serve a few mares for $5, season; $10, warrant.

J. O. WING & SON.

Winthrop, 30th, 1873. 3t25*

Prescott's Knox.



Was sired by Hon. Thomas S. Lang's General Knox and from a fine blooded mare; he is three years old, weighs 1000 pounds and stands sixteen hands high; color black; has the true Knox step. The above animal is offered for sale and if not sold will be kept on my premises at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', Me., and a limited number of mares will be received the coming season. Terms $20, to warrant; $15, by the season; $10, single service. Mares disposed of before the time of foaling will be considered with foal. All mares at the risk of their owners.

JOSIAH PRESCOTT

Vassalboro', May 21, 1873 20tf

Young Annfield.

Will stand for the service of mares at my stable, one and one-half miles west of the village of Hallowell, on the Central road. Number of Mares limited. Young Annfield is three years old, stands 15 hands high, is coal black, weighs 950 lbs., sired by the celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion Farmfield. Dam, Lucy Catharine, she out of a Morgan mare, by French Tiger. Terms, $10 to warrant, if paid within ten months. All mares disposed of will be considered with foal. At the risk of the owners. ALBERT H. LORD.

Hallowell, May 20, 1873.

PEQUAWKET
—AND—
COUPON!

I deem it due the public to state that the limit of the above named Stallion is now full for the season, ending August 1st, 1873. Should they make a full season due notice will be given. JAMES EDGECOMB.

Cornish, May 20th, 1873. 2t 25

CATARRH

Cannot be cured by snuffs, washes or local applications. It is a weakness of the constitution, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to throat and lungs, ending generally in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in head, back, loins and weakness of kidneys are in attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases, some of thirty-five years' standing, have been entirely cured in New Hampshire the past three years by the *Constitutional Catarrh Remedy*. Certificate to back the above, and a treatise on Catarrh in a 32-page pamphlet, sent free on application to Littlefield & Hayes, druggists, proprietors, Manchester, N. H. Send name on a postal card, and it will cost only a cent. Price, $1 per bottle. 3m25

Farm for Sale.

The Farm situated on Cross Hill, Vassalboro', Me., owned by the heirs of the late Stephen Gardner. It contains about sixty acres of tillage and twenty of woodland. The building are a one-story wood house, with L, barn, etc. Within one minute's walk of the house are a store and post office. School and Church within five minutes' walk. No lovlier situation for a home can be found for miles around. Apply to Mr. Robert Gardner, Cross Hill, Me., or address by letter Mrs. M. W. Gardner, 88 Auburn St., Cambridgeport, Mass. 3t25*

NO MAN
Should do without the
EAGLE PRUNING TOOLS!
Price $3 and $4. Express Paid.
Agents Wanted,
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

3t25

REMEDY FREE.

We send free a simple and sure means of self-cure, for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, and any disease of the Throat or Lungs. Nervous debility, Premature Decay, Weakness, and all disorders brought on by youthful imprudence.

J. TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York. 25

Building Lots for Sale.

SITUATED in Hallowell, on Winthrop St., three fourths of a mile west of Hallowell House; also a good pasture, containing 8½ acres. Said land is a part of the farm belonging to the late Eliphalet Collins. For further particulars apply on the premises to 3t25* R. A. ROLLINS.

SPRING BITTERS, TONICS and BLOOD Purifying medicines; also Fresh Herbs, Roots, &c., for preparing them
17 At PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, Under Granite Hall.

Rheumatism can be Cured—
SEND 50 cts. for receipt warranted to cure in all cases, or money refunded.
Address DR. F. E. MAIN.
3t25 Lawrence, Mass.

THE BEST
Clothes Wringer
IS THE
NOVELTY!

WITH COG WHEELS ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS

Simplest, Strongest, Easiest Working and Most Durable Wringer.

Saves Time! Saves Labor! Saves Clothes!

IT HAS NO EQUAL!
AND
"Should be in Every Household."
TRY THE "NOVELTY,"
And satisfy yourself that it is the BEST.
SOLD EVERYWHERE!
Bailey Washing & Wringing Machine Co.,
106 Chambers St., New York. 8teow25

Maine General Hospital Fair.

To be holden in
PORTLAND,
Commencing June 10, 1873.

THE Executive Committee announce that the arrangements for a Grand State Fair in aid of the Maine General Hospital are about completed and the Fair will be opened in City and Finest Halls, Tuesday afternoon, June 10th, at 2 o'clock, to continue eight days and evenings, Sunday excepted. On each day after the 10th the Hall will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M.

Applications for space at the tables must be made to the Executive Committee on or before the 25th of May. The tables will be numbered and drawn by lot.

All articles marked "Hospital Fair, Portland, Me.," will be brought free by any of the railroads or steamboat lines running to Portland or by the Eastern Express Company.

The Executive Committee desire that contributions should be forwarded at as early a date as possible that further arrangements may be made in the halls for space.

Arrangements are being made for reduced fares on all railroads and steamboat lines in the State during the Fair, the particulars of which will be announced June 1st.

City and Fluent Halls will be connected by a bridge.

Congress Hall will be open day and evening under the charge of a competent person for the use of visitors to the Fair from out of the city.

W. H. CLAPP,
Chairman Executive Committee.

CHARLES E. JOSE, Secretary,
Portland, May 17, 1873. 4125

TWO GOLD MEDALS

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Farnham, of Vassalboro', his mortgage deed, dated March 20th, 1865, recorded in Book 210, page 547, Kennebec County Registry of Deeds, conveyed to Almira C. Farnham, wife of Orrin Farnham, of said Vassalboro', a certain parcel of land in said Vassalboro', being part of lot numbered seventy-four in the second range of lots, and bounded as follows: northerly, by land of James Wiggin; easterly, by the west line of the town road; south, by land of William Merrill, and westerly by the east line of the range between the first and second ranges of lots; containing about thirty-four acres, more or less; and whereas, said Almira C. Farnham, by her assignment, dated February 11th, 1869, recorded in Book 235, page 495, of the Kennebec County Registry of Deeds, sold and assigned said mortgage deed to Caleb F. Graves, of

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Poetry.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY W. M. CARLETON.

I

Good folks ever will have their way—
Good folks ever for it must pay.

But we, who are here and everywhere,
The burden of their faults must bear.

We must shoulder others' shame—
Fight their follies and take their blame;

Purge the body, and humor the mind;
Doctor the eyes when the soul is blind;

Build the column of health erect
On the quicksands of neglect.

Always shouldering others' shame—
Bearing their faults and taking the blame!

II

Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"Wife is a-going' to die," said he.

"Doctors great, an' doctors small,
Haven't improved her any at all.

Physic and blister, powders and pill,
And nothing sure but the doctor's bills!

Twenty old women with remedies new,
Bother my wife the whole day through;

Sweet as honey, or bitter as gall—
Poor old woman, she takes 'em all.

Sour or sweet, whatever they choose,
Poor old woman, she daren't refuse.

So she pleases who'er may call,
An' Death is suited the best of all.

Physic and blister, powder an' pill—
Bound to conquer, an' sure to kill!"

III

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.

Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.

Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;

Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea:

Everything a body could bear
Excepting light and water and air.

IV.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God save Mrs. Rogers some light.

I opened the window; the day was fair
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.

Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrups and squills;

Drugs and medicine, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.

"What are you doing?" my patient cried
"Frightening Death, I coolly replied.

"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

V.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"Wife is a comin' around," said he.

"I really think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.

All the people have pooh'ed and 'slurred—
All the neighbors have had their word;

"Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

VI.

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And his remedies—light and water and air.

All of the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

VII.

The Deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.

"God's be the glory, as you say!
God bless you, Doctor! good day! good day!"

VIII.

If ever I doctor that woman again.
I'll give her medicines made by men.

Our Story Teller.

SAVED.

"Miss Violet, will you give this letter to Mrs. Maltby?"

I had my hands full of drawing materials, but I received the letter and continued on my way to Mrs. Maltby's drawing room.

The drawings were little studies I had made while down at the seaside, where I had spent my vacation—made for Mrs. Maltby—to whom I had been companion for a year—and Mrs. Maltby had been interested in them, saying "Touch them up a bit, Violet, and I will get a portfolio for them and keep them." I usually sat with her in her dressing-room through the mornings, and thither I now repaired to touch up the drawings, while she sat with her slippered feet on the fender, embroidering with purple and crimson wools.

I gave her the letter, and went to a low seat in the deep bay-window. I sharpened a pencil, and then happened to glance toward my companion.

Her face was ashy white. Her profile was turned toward me. In its irregularity and pallor it looked like a face cut in stone. But I had never seen it look so sharp and deathly.

The letter was clenched in her hand. I had brought her bad news.

I was shocked, but silent. I tried to remember what I knew of her family relations. She was a handsome, black-haired woman of fifty, who had been early widowed, and returned to her father's house. Her parents were dead. Her mother had died in her infancy, and she had been the mistress of Redburn ever since. It was not long, however, since her father's decease. She had never had a child. She had no brothers or sisters whom I had heard of. I could not surmise what had happened.

I saw her burn the letter, and she rose and left the room.

Afterward I guessed whom that communication was from.

A week passed. They were quiet and comfortable, but rather monotonous weeks at Redburn. But, though young, I was less restless than most girls. I was not unhappy with Mrs Maltby. Only sometimes I wished for a little change.

It came—a most startling episode.

We had company to dine—Mrs. Maltby's lawyer and personal friend, from New York, I was dressing her hair, as I sometimes did, for she liked my arrangements, pronouncing them artistic. Suddenly, without knock or warning the door was flung open, and a young man walked in.

I felt Mrs. Maltby start under my hands. I myself was frightened, the intruder looked so bold and reckless.

He was very handsome, but he looked to me to have been traveling long, or to have come out of some revel. His linen was soiled, his long, clustering hair unbrushed, his eyes bloodshot, yet his appearance was singularly attractive. I had never before seen so high-bred and graceful a man.

Mrs. Maltby did not speak to him. He seated himself before and not far from her, however.

"Go on, Violet," she said.

"Certainly. Let the young lady proceed with her task," he said quickly. "What I have to say need not interfere with her employment. I understand that she is your companion and confidant, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting her before."

The last sentence appeared to have been quite mechanically spoken, for he had fixed his eyes fiercely upon Mrs. Maltby's face, and seemed to see only her. I went on, pinning up the braids of her hair as I had been bid, but my hands trembled. I could not see her face, but I think she met that look steadily.

"You refused me," he said, in a far different tone from that in which he had first spoken—low and concentrated.

"Certainly," she answered.

"Do you want my blood upon your head?" he exclaimed.

"I washed my hands clear of you long ago," she answered, composedly.

"Long ago," he repeated, and a wave of emotion that was inexplicable to me went over his face. Then he was silent. I don't know why, but from that moment I pitied him.

He got up and commenced walking the floor. "I tell you Winifred, I must have this money," he said. "I must have it to-night, to-night," he repeated.

Mrs. Maltby was silent. I caught a glimpse of her face. Flint was not harder.

"Let me have it Winfred," he said, pausing before her, "and I promise you it shall be the last time."

She made no reply.

"The last time. I mean it, Winfred."

His voice faltered. She did not speak.

"Will you?"

"No," she replied, with no emotion whatever.

His face had been working with some strong deep feeling. But that monosyllable seemed to strike him like a blow. He stood looking at her, his face still and desperate.

"I did not think God could make such a woman as you are," said he, at last.

I felt her shrink beneath the actual horror with which he seemed to regard her. But she spoke with her unalterable composure.

"I told you more than a year ago that I should pay no more debts of yours, contracted at faro, or in any other way," she said. "I meant it; you know I meant it. I have given you fair warning. I shall not change."

He did not speak; his head was drooped upon his breast; he was deathly pale.

"I have done my duty by you, Guy, you know that I have," she added.

"Yes, you have been just, but you have never been merciful," he replied. "Oh, God!" He flung up his arms with a bitter cry that wrung my heart.

I looked at her. She did not relent or go to him. He had flung himself into a chair, and with his head drooped and his arms folded up on the back, was the most hopeless figure I had ever seen. She rose, for I had finished her hair, and took a seat nearer the fire. Her lips were gray, as if she were cold, but her face was still as invincible as flint.

He gave a groan, and started up suddenly. "I am going," he said. "I—" He met her eye, and asked: "Why did you not kill me? I was altogether in your hands once. You killed her, you will remember."

A slight flush stained her cheek.

"You would have made her happy, I suppose if she had lived," she said sarcastically. But the sting did not seem to reach him.

"If she had lived! O, heaven, if she had lived!" Winifred Sedley, may God deal by you as you have dealt by me!"

"I am willing," she answered.

He remained not a moment longer. Wrapping his cloak about him, he gave her one look of reproach, and left the room. I looked wistfully at her; she did not speak to me, and I, too, went away.

She was ill the next day, but on the day following she appeared much as usual.

Of all that I thought and felt I, of course said nothing. The matter was no affair of mine. I had not understood it, Mrs. Maltby would make me feel it. I understood that the two were brother and sister; that the young man was named Guy Sedley; that he was dissolute and in disgrace; that Mrs. Maltby had taken care of him in boyhood but now ignored the relationship. I was in no way allowed to learn any more.

But on the second night I was awakened by a light shinning into my chamber.

It was something unusual, for the little clock on the mantle was chiming twelve.

After a moment I slipped out of bed and glided toward the open door. The long, embroidered folds of my night gown tripped me, but I made no noise with my bare feet upon the deep velvet of the carpet. I don't know whom I expected to see—certainly not Guy Sedley, kneeling before a sandal-wood chest, with papers strewn around him on the floor. A taper, burning in a silver sconce upon the wall, showed his face perfectly cool as he went on searching for something.

He must have come through my room to reach this apartment, for it had no opening but into my chamber. I was aware that the papers in the chest were valuable—that there was money placed there. I saw that he was robbing his sister.

I saw, too, a dirk-knife on the floor, close at his side.

I looked at him an instant—even then I remembered to pity him—then glided forward, snatching the knife, and leaped back to the door.

I was mistress of the situation, for I had come from behind him—done all as in a flash of light—and as he rose to his feet I stood with my back to the closed door, with a calmness that showed it was not my intention to immediately arouse the house.

With a presence of mind equal to my own, he put the roll of bills he had been searching for into the fob of his waistcoat, and with a glittering eye regarded me speculatively. I was petite, and I had not screamed. I know now that he was not much afraid of me, although he appeared to be.

"You have been robbing your sister," I said "but if you will put the money back I will let you go."

His intense attention of me changed to a look of wonder.

"You, child, are not afraid of me?" he asked.

"No," I answered truthfully.

"But I watched you in your sleep a moment ago, debating whether it were necessary to kill you or not."

"You must have been glad to find that it was not necessary," I answered.

He looked more astonished than before, but I did not stop to think of that.

"Put the money back," I said.

"No," he said firmly. "I will murder you first."

"Do not do that," said I. "I am your friend. I was sorry for you that day."

He did not speak, but a troubled look disturbed the pale fixedness of his face.

"How much money have you there?" I asked.

"One hundred dollars."

"And you need it very much?"

"Very much," he replied, with a bitter smile.

"Please put it back," I said. "She has been just to you, I would like to be merciful. I will give you the money."

"You?"

"I have it—yes—here in my room; let me show you."

I flung open the door next to my writing desk and ran back.

"These I will give you freely," I said, opening the roll. "You said to your aunt it should be the last time, and I hope—"

He had taken the bills into his hand, looking at them in a kind, unbelieving way.

"You may hope that you have saved me," he said in a low tone.

We were silent for a moment.

"You know now that I was very sorry for you," I said, with tears in my eyes.

"Yes," he said, gravely. "And I love you for it."

He put Mrs. Maltby's money back, and rearranged the chest. I began to listen nervously for voices about the house, but all was very still. He locked the chest, and gave me the key.

"You know where it is kept?"

"Yes, in a drawer in her dressing-room." I wondered how he had obtained it. "Hurry and get away."

"There is no danger; I paved the way carefully. Pure, brave little girl, how fearless you are for yourself?"

He looked at me earnestly, as if he wished to carry away a clear memory of my features, then wrapped his cloak about him, flung up the sash, and leaped soundlessly out into the darkness.

I extinguished the taper and crept back to bed. I did not hear a sound about the house until daybreak.

When I arose I saw the dirk-knife glittering in the sunshine near my writing desk, where I had laid it. Then I shuddered.

At eight o'clock the watchman who was kept on the grounds was found gagged and bound, just inside Redburn's entrance. Yes, Guy Sedley paved his way coolly and surely.

A year later I was mistress of Redburn; the beautiful house, the spacious grounds, were all mine. Mrs. Maltby had died and bequathed them to me.

On her dying bed she had said:

"Violet, you are my heiress. There is only one living being who has my blood in his veins him I disown." She paused, and then went on: "You have seen my brother; I loved him I was ambitious for him, but his natural bent was evil: We had a cousin Flora, a lovely child, who was brought up with him. They were engaged to be married, but I forbade it. I revealed to her his dissipation; I told her of his debts and deeds of daring. She loved him, she trusted him; but she was delicate and died. He said I killed her.

She grew pale, even past her dying pallor. She went on.

"When I last saw him the officers of justice were after him; he was a defaulter; he had stolen money to pay his gambling debt. He is probably in jail now; but I will have none of him, and I will never forgive him.

So she died, hard as a flint to the last. And I was mistress of Redburn.

I was young; I was fond of gayety; I had now the means at my disposal. Every summer my home was filled with guests. In the winter I was in New York, or abroad. And yet I lived only on the interest of the money bestowed upon me.

Three years passed. I had never heard a word of Guy Sedley, when, one day, the Bromleys, of New York, who were coming to visit me, asked leave to bring a friend. I extended the solicited invitation and Guy Sedley came.

It was a shock, but he gave no token of the past. Reclaimed from his errors, he was so refined and manly that he was the most distinguished of my guests. I loved him, but I thought: "He must hate me, the usurper of his rights. He is poor because I have his patrimony. I have no right to Redburn, and I will not keep it. I will give it back to him again."

An opportunity came. He was sitting on the terrace one bright evening. I went and took a seat near him.

"How lovely this view is!" he exclaimed, pointing toward the distant hills.

"Yes, and you shall wish for your right no longer, Mr. Sedley. Redburn is yours. I have no claim to it."

He did not speak, and I went on.

"Your sister was just, and she would have made you the heir had she lived to see what you are to-day."

"But it was your mercy, and not your justice, Miss Violet, that saved me. Violet I love you, and I will take Redburn with your hand, not else."

I put my hand in his, trusting him, loving him utterly, and proud, very proud, to make him the master of Redburn.

☞ The word Silhouette, as applied to the fine arts is derived from M. Etienne de Silhouette comptroller general, of finances in France in 1757, who finding the treasury in an exhausted condition and the country upon the verge of bankruptcy, recommended a rigid economy in private as well as public affairs. The wits who largely flourished in that day instituted a large number of mock reforms illustrated with profiles etc., drawn in black upon white paper like the shadow cast by a candle, these came at last to be called illustrations *a la silhouette* which has been adopted as a name for that class of illustrations

☞ There is a little boy in Macon who can stand on the sole of his head twenty minutes without his liver turning over. This is because he shot his grandmother in the left spectacle with an Alabama sling. His father salted him down so that he can't take his case in the usual direction and he gets up on his head to rest himself.

Historical Memoranda.

"The Prophecy of Samuel Sewall, 1697."

This is the title of one of Whittier's finest ballads. In it he describes the life-long fast, kept annually by the Puritan Judge Sewall—ancestor of the Samuel Sewall of our own day—for his share in the witchcraft delusion, the only stain upon his noble record. Thus the poet describes him:

"Stately and slow, with thoughtful air,
His black cap hiding his whitened hair,
Walks the Judge of the great Assize,
Samuel Sewall, the good and wise;
His face with the lines of firmness wrought,
He wears the look of a man unbought.
Who swears to his hurt and changes not;
Yet touched and softened nevertheless
With the grace of Christian gentleness,—
The face that a child would climb to kiss,
True and tender and brave and just,
That man might honor and woman trust."

It has long been known that Judge Sewall, through his pamphlet, "The Selling of Joseph," was among the first, if not the first of the prominent anti-slavery men in New England. I may perhaps be pardoned for adding his own testimony, given in 1796, that "amidst the frowns and hard words" he had met with for this undertaking, "it was no small refreshment" to him to have the Learned, Reverend and Aged Mr. Higginson, for my (his) Abettor." But it is not so generally known that his attention was also called to the disparaging views held by some of his contemporaries respecting women.

The forthcoming volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society has an extremely interesting paper by Rev. G. E. Ellis, D. D., containing extracts from the note-books and letter-books of Judge Sewall,—these having lately come into the possession of this society. Among other curious matter, Dr. Ellis extracts a portion of the very full notes prepared for a treatise under the following title:

"TALITHA CUMI, or an Invitation to WOMEN To look after their Inheritance in ye HEAVENLY MANSIONS. By Samuel Sewall, M. A. & sometime Fellow of Harvard College in Cambridge in New England. Ye shall be my Sons & Daughters, saith ye Lord Almighty. 2 Cor. 6. 18. Rom. 8. 17. There is neither Male nor Female: for ye are all One in Xt. Jesus.

Qui utrumque Sexum instituit, utrumque restituit.—*Augustin de Civit. Dei.*

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Resurget igitur Caro, et quidem omnis, et quidem ipsa, et quidem integra.—*Tertullian.*

——absit *vafrities* in qua multi nimis sibi placent, dum ad suas methodos inflectunt De Verbum, et philosophiam nescio quam &c.

Evangelium ut suis figmentis mixtum, nobis fabricant.—*Calvin.*"

The following explains the origin of the book:

When I was waiting upon a dear child in her last sickness, I met with a Book ye Title page whereof was this:

"The British Apollo: Containing about Two Thousand Answers to Curious Questions in most Arts & Sciences, Serious, Comical & Humorous. Approved of by many of ye most Learned & Ingenious of both Universities & of ye Royal Society, performed by a Society of Gentlemen. Vol. The Second Edition. London, printed in 1711.

In page 200 I met with this surprising Question: Is there now, or will there be at ye Resurrection, any Females in Heaven, '*Since there seems to be no need of them there?*'

Answer. Since sexes are Corporal Distinctions, it follows that there can be no distinction of Sex in Heaven, since ye Souls only of ye Saints (wh. are Immaterial Substances) are as yet in that Happy Place. And that our rising Bodies will not be distinguished into Sexes we may fairly gather from those Expressions of Our Lord's—*In 'ye Resurrection they neither give, nor are given in Marriage, but are as ye Angels of God.*

This Malapert Question had not Patience to stay for an Answer, as appears by ye Conclusion of it—*since there seems to be no need of them there.* 'Tis most certain there will be no needless, impertinent persons or things in Heaven. Heaven is a roomy, a most magnificent Palace, furnished with ye most Rich & Splendid Entertainments; and ye noblest guests are invited to partake of them. But why should there seem to be no need of Women in Heaven? Since God is their Father, & therefore Heaven is their Country: *Ubi Pater ibi Patria.* Is there no need for a Daughter to go and see her Father when he sends for her; to see God, who tho. He be a Great King, yet is a most Loving & tender hearted Father. To speak ye Truth, God has no need of any Creature. His name is exalted far above all Blessing & Praise. But by ye same Argument there will be no Angels nor Men in Heaven, because there is no need of them there. God created all Things for his pleasure, that he might communicate of his Goodness, & for his declarative Glory. And that this End may be attained, there is need of Angels in Heaven, & of Men & Women. As for ye Argument taken fm. Matt. 22; 30, *Ye Resurrection*, &c., the most learned and best Expositors conclude that ye words are a plain & undeniable Proof that Women have an Equal Share in ye Resurrection unto Eternal Life & heavenly Glory. [Authorities quoted: Erasmus, the Dutch annotations, and Augustine's XVII. and XVIII. Chapters De Civitate Dei.]

There is no other change for Women than for Men. Both Men & Women shall be freed fm. Sin & fm. ye Corruption introduced thereby.

Office for ye Burial of ye Dead: *This our dear Sister*, as the constant practice is to read when a woman is buried. I could have wished there had been a *mutatis mutandis* wh. might have prevented ye stumbling of Weak Brethren.

There are three Women that shall rise again: EVE, ye Mother of all living; SARAH, ye Mother of ye Faithful; and MARY, ye Mother of our Lord. And if these three rise again without doubt all will.

He then gives his reasons in respect to these women:

It is ye concurrent opinion of Divines that Funerals have respect to ye Resurrection. They that follow Xus to their Grave profess their Faith of their Resurrection fm. ye dead. Now ye first Funeral Recorded in ye Holy Scriptures is that of Sarah, wh. is very considerable. Sarah handsels ye Grave for Abraham himself & ye following Patriarchs. In ye Book of Genesis containing ye History of 2368 years, one whole Chapter is taken up in describing ye Circumstances of Sarah's Interment. We find but eight Funerals recorded in ye Book, & five of these are godly Women, viz. Sarah, Rebekah, Leah, Debora & Rachel.

As for ye blessed Mary, ye Mother of our LORD, for my part, I had rather with ye Roman Catholics, believe that she is in Heaven already, than imagine that she shall never be there. In ye heavenly Choir she will indeed appear to be Blessed among Women. When Christ shall set her at his Right Hand, as Solomon did Bathsheba his Mother.

Now God in his alwise Providence raised Women from the dead as well as men; thereby signifying that they shall equally partake in ye last Resurrection, The Fame of ye Raising his Daughter from ye dead is gone abroad not only into ye Land of Judea; but into ye whole world, into Asia, Africa, Europe, & America. Tis remarkable that this illustrious Story is Recorded in three of ye Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, & Luke. And ye cure wrought on ye Woman in the way, who had laboured under a Chronical Disease was a very suitable Prologue to this glorious Miracle. The Raising of Dorcas fm. ye dead & ye happy effects it had, &c.

So it may be argued, If ye Lord had been minded to deny Women a share in ye General Resurrection fm. ye dead, he wld. not have provided & Recorded for us these preambulatory Resurrections.

He then states and answers objections;

"1. Objection. Whether in glorified Bodies there will be any distinction of Sexes, some too curiously dispute.

Answer. Is it so? But can there be too much Curiosity employed in maintaining ye Words & Works of God, & in preserving ye beautiful Variety with wh. He has been pleased to adorn them.—As God is Almighty, so He is Eternal & Unchangeable: And He will have Sons & Daughters as like Himself as can be, &c.

2. Objection. The Ancients are divided in their Opinions about it—whether there will be a distinction or no.

Answer. That is a shrewd thing indeed! But if we should wait till all ye Ancients are agreed in their Opinions, neither Men nor Women would ever get to Heaven. I should have been glad if ye learned Gentleman had mentioned ye Ancients he refers to, that it might have been seen who & who are of a side; & then I am perswaded ye voice of ye standers by would have been *Impar Congressus.* It will not be easy to match ye Sanctity, ye Zeal, ye Learning, ye Natural Power & Industry of Tertullian, Jerome, Ambrose, Austin. And one might have hoped that ye Translation of Austin's excellent Book, *De Civitate Dei*, into English One Hundred Years ago wld. have proved a sovereign sufficient Antidote agst. this poison; & would have prevented this Wild-Fire of ye British Apollo fm. being thrown about ye Streets of our great City.

Modern testimonies may be added to ye Ancients."

[Citations are then made from the formularies of the Church of England: from "ye incomparable Apologist," Jewell; from "The Learned & Orthodox Assembly of Divines;" from the formularies of the Church of Scotland; and from the decisions of the Synod of Dort.]

"According to these Authorities 'tis past dispute, that in ye Resurrection World, Mary shall enjoy her own Body, & John shall enjoy his.

And yet, after all, if any controversy shall be moved injurious to ye Right of Women before ancient or modern Men, in my opinion their safest & surest way is to plead, that they are *Coram non Judice.* Tis not what ancient & modern Divines, or Learned & Philosophical men say concerning ye Freehold of ye Moiety of Mankind; but what God says who is their Creator, & Redeemer, & Sanctifier. Tis to their own Master they stand or fall, yea they shall be holden up, Rom. 4. 24. And many Women are such good Lawyers, & are of such quick understanding in ye Fear of ye Lord, & have entertained such an able, Faithful, & Successful an Advocate, they have no reason to be afraid. The Heavenly Inheritance is inconceivably great & good wherein there are innumerable Conveniences & no inconvenience. And it is no small Injury to have ye Title to this Inheritance defamed or questioned. But seeing all is to be Tried & decided by ye WORD of GOD, they need not be afraid with any amasement.,,

The essay concludes as follows:

Peroratio.

"Courteous Reader. I have written these few Lines fm. a Detestation of that Sadducean argument. There shall be no Weddings in Heaven, because there shall be no Women there —& out of a due Regard to my dear Parrents, my Mother EVE, & my immediate Mother, whose very valuable Company I hope shortly to enjoy, & through to me unaccountable Grace of God, recover an Opportunity of rendering them ye Honour due to them according to ye invaluable & Eternal Obligation of ye Fifth Commandment."

This dissertation was never published. It remains a permanent illustration of the energy, the learning and the acuteness with which the men of that day threw themselves into the discussion of questions that now seem fantastic or idle. It also shows the warm heart and the manly and generous sympathies of the brave old Judge, and may well be taken as a prophecy that Woman shall never want an advocate while the blood of Samuel Sewall has a representative.

Our Young Folks' Column.

THE LAUGHING PHILOSPHER

BY GORGE COOPER

I know a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And wasted for a groan:
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The school-room for a joke he takes,
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You can not make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout and mope and sigh.

He's plump and round—he once was slim;
I have not told you half;
I soon expect to hear of him
Exploding in a laugh!

Our Little Newsboy.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Hurrying to catch a certain car at a certain corner, late one stormy night, I was suddenly arrested by the sight of a queer looking bundle lying in a doorway.

"Bless my heart! it's a child! O John! I'm afraid he's frozen!" I exclaimed to my brother, as we both bent over the bundle.

Such a little fellow as he was, in the big ragged coat; such a tired baby face under the fuzzy cap; such a purple little hand, still holding fast a few papers; such a pathetic sight altogether was the boy lying on the stone step, with the snow drifting over him—that it was impossible to go by.

"He is asleep; but he'll freeze if left so long. Here, wake up, my boy; and go home as fast as you can," cried John with a gentle shake and a very gentle voice; for the memory of a dear little lad safely tucked up at home, made him fatherly kind to the small vagabond.

The moment he was touched the boy tumbled up, and before he was half awake, began his usual cry with an eye to business:—

"Paper, sir? *Herald?—Transcript?*—Last—" a great gape swallowed up the "last edition," and he stood blinking at us like a very chilly, young owl.

"I'll buy 'em all, if you'll go home, my little chap; it's high time you were abed," said John, whisking the damp papers into one pocket and his purse out of another as he spoke.

"All of 'em? why, there's six!" croaked the boy, for he was as hoarse as a raven.

"Never mind, I can kindle a fire with 'em. Put that in your pocket and trot home, my man, as fast as possible."

"Where do you live? I asked, picking up the fifty cents that fell from the little fingers, too benumbed to hold it.

"Mills Court, out of Hanover. Cold, ain't it?" said the boy, blowing his purple hands and hopping feebly from one leg to the other to take the stiffness out.

"He can't go all that way in this storm—such a mite, and so used up with the cold and sleep—John."

"Of course he can't; we'll put him in a car," began John, when the boy wheezed out:—

"No; I've got ter wait for Sam. He'll be along as soon as the theatre's done. He said he would, and so I'm waitin'."

"Who is Sam?" I asked.

"He's the feller that I lives with. I ain't got any folks, and he takes care o' me."

"Nice care, indeed; leaving a baby like you to wait for him here such a night as it is," I said crossly.

"Oh, he's good to me, Sam is; though he does knock me around sometimes, when I ain't spry. The big fellers shove me back, you see, and I gets cold and can't sing out loud, so I don't sell my papers, and has to work 'em off late."

"Hear the child talk. One would think he was sixteen instead of six," I said half laughing.

"I'm most ten. Hi!—aint that a oner?" cried the boy, as a gust of sleet slapped him in the face, when he peeped to see if Sam was coming. "Hallo! the lights is out! Why the play's done and the folks gone and Sam's forgot me."

It was evident Sam had forgotten his little *protege*, and a strong desire to shake Sam possessed me.

"No use waitin' any longer; and now my papers is sold, I ain't afraid to go home," said the boy, stepping down like a little old man with his rheumatism, and preparing to trudge away through the storm.

"Stop a bit, my little Casabianca; a car will be along in fifteen minutes, and while waiting you can warm yourself over there," said John with the purple hand in his.

"My name is Jack Hill, not Cassy Banks, please sir;" said the little party with dignity.

"Have you had any supper, Mr. Hill?" asked John laughing.

"I had some peanuts and two sucks of Joe's orange, but it wasn't very filin'," he said gravely.

"I should think not. Here, one stew; and be quick please," cried John as we sat down in a warm corner of the confectioner's, opposite.

While little Jack shoveled in the hot oysters, with his eyes shutting up now and then in spite of himself, we looked at him and thought again of little rosy-face at home, safe in his warm nest, with mother-love watching over him. Nodding toward the ragged, grimy, forlorn-looking creature dropping asleep over his supper like a tired baby, I said:—

"Can you imagine our Freddy, out alone at this hour trying to 'work off' his papers, because afraid to go home, till he has?"

"I'd rather not try," answered brother John winking hard as he stroked the little head beside him, which, by-the-way, looked very like a ragged, yellow door-mat. I think brother John winked hard, but I can't be sure, for I know I did, and for a few minutes there seemed to be a dozen newsboys dancing before my eyes.

"There goes our car and it's the last," said John looking at me.

"Let it go, but don't leave the boy;" and I frowned at John for hinting such a thing.

"Here is his car. Now, my lad, bolt your last oyster and come on."

"Good night, ma'am! Thankee, sir!" croaked the grateful little voice, as the child was caught up in John's strong hands and set down on the car-step,

With a word to the conductor and a small business transaction, we left Jack coiled up in a corner, to finish his nap as tranquilly as if it wasn't midnight and a "knocking round" might not await him at his journey's end.

We didn't mind the storm much as we plodded home, and when I told the story to rosy-face next day his interest quite reconciled me to the sniffs and sneezes of a bad cold.

"If I saw that poor little boy, Aunt Weedy, I'd love him to it" said Freddy, with a world of pity in his beautiful child's eyes.

When busy fathers hurry home at night, I hope they'll buy their papers of the small boys who get "shoved off;" the feebie ones, who grow hoarse and can't "sing out;" the shabby ones, who evidently have only forgetful Sams to care for them; and the hungry-looking ones, who don't get what is "filin'." For love of the little sons and daughters safe at home, say a kind word, buy a paper, even if you don't want it; and never pass by, leaving them to sleep forgotten in the streets at midnight, with no pillow but a stone, no coverlid but the pitiless snow, and not even a tender-hearted robin to drop leaves over them.—*Merry's Museum.*

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